

America

583
BIND

December 6, 1952
Vol. 88, Number 10

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY REVIEW

THE DECLINE OF FREER TRADE

CHARLES J. WALSH

Pattern in a half-year's fiction

REPORT BY THE LITERARY EDITOR

The Holy See on co-management

BENJAMIN L. MASSE

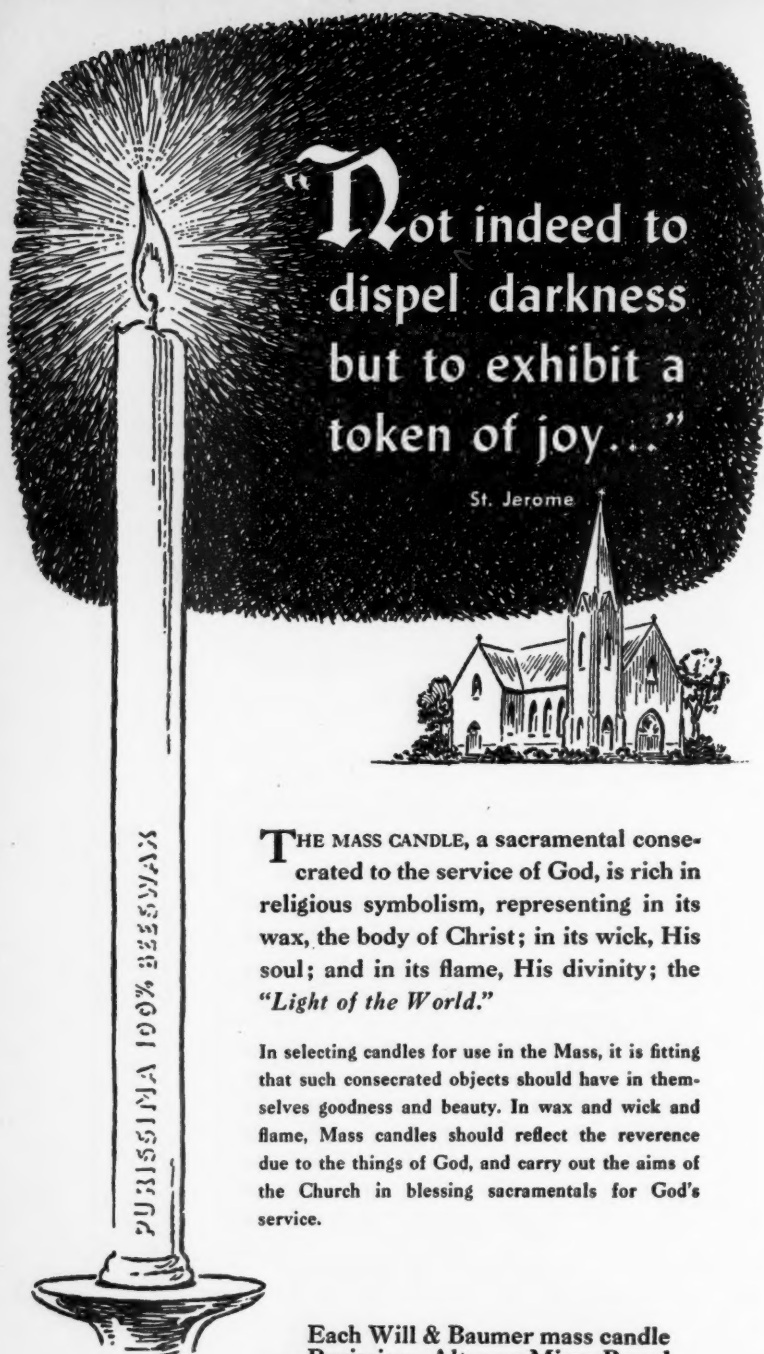
Government Day for high schools

SISTER ELIZABETH ANN

Manpower policy
and student deferment

GORDON GEORGE

15 CENTS A COPY \$7 A YEAR



THE MASS CANDLE, a sacramental consecrated to the service of God, is rich in religious symbolism, representing in its wax, the body of Christ; in its wick, His soul; and in its flame, His divinity; the "Light of the World."

In selecting candles for use in the Mass, it is fitting that such consecrated objects should have in themselves goodness and beauty. In wax and wick and flame, Mass candles should reflect the reverence due to the things of God, and carry out the aims of the Church in blessing sacramentals for God's service.

Each Will & Baumer mass candle—Purissima, Altar or Missa Brand—traditionally dimensioned in body, wick and flame—is clearly stamped and certified as to Beeswax content.



Will & Baumer
CANDLE CO., INC.

PURVEYORS TO THE VATICAN BY APPOINTMENT

SYRACUSE BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
MONTREAL LOS ANGELES

CONTENTS

America, December 6, 1952

Current Comment 261
Washington Front. Charles Lucey 265
Underscorings C. K. 265

Editorials 266
Father Messineo on the UN
A test for Tito
Trial balance on foreign aid
An idea for Christmas
State referenda

Articles
The decline of freer trade..... 269
Charles J. Walsh
Government Day for high schools 271
Sister Elizabeth Ann, O.P.
The Holy See on co-management 273
Benjamin L. Masse
Manpower policy and student
deferment 274
Gordon George
Feature "X": Celebration of
Advent 275
Sister Vincent, S.N.D. de N.

Literature and Arts 276
A pattern in a half-year's fiction.. 276
Harold C. Gardiner

Books Reviewed by
The Life of James Cardinal
Gibbons, Archbishop of
Baltimore, 1834-1921 278
Aiden C. McMullen
The Faith and Modern Man.... 280
George A. Kelly
Understanding Europe 281
Bohdan Chudoba
The Wonderful Country..... 282
Richard C. Crowley

The Word..... Paul A. Reed, S.J. 283

Theatre Theophilus Lewis 284

Films Moira Walsh 285

Parade John A. Toomey 286

Correspondence 288

AMERICA. Published weekly by the America Press at 116 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn. Executive Office, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y. December 6, 1952, Vol. LXXXVII, No. 10, Whole No. 2273. Telephone MURray Hill 6-5750. Cable address: Cathreview. Domestic, yearly, \$7; 15 cents a copy. Canada, \$8; 17 cents a copy. Foreign, \$8.50; 20 cents a copy. Entered as second-class matter April 17, 1951 at the Post Office at Norwalk, Conn., under the act of March 8, 1879. AMERICA, National Catholic Weekly Review. Registered U. S. Patent Office.



The Gen

Howeve
safe bet
naming o
two weeks
bers of th
Hoover's
was an ob
lawyer, h
officially,
relations o
Herbert B
as well as
nor Dewey
very succe
tary of De
trical eng
Corporatio
However,
to war pr
perhaps u
production
of the Inte
less well-k
studied ag
a GM aut
has also be
Governor.

... some

Two of
Secretary o
chairman o
land, is we
industrial
publicity. S
high-rankin
marketing
tive movem
cabinet ap
Gov. Harol
tor and Gov
advisor dur
dent. The r
very much "
no appointe

St. Francis

Four hun
Xavier died
China Sea,
anniversary
month throu
at Goa in I
is enshrined
Australia ha
special lega
be held at G
the annivers
National Di

The General's team

However they may have voted on Nov. 4, it is a safe bet that most Americans eagerly awaited the naming of the Eisenhower Cabinet. During the past two weeks the President-elect chose most of the members of the first Republican Cabinet since Herbert Hoover's. *Secretary of State*: John Foster Dulles, 64, was an obvious candidate for this post. A Wall Street lawyer, he has participated, either officially or unofficially, in the study and conduct of international relations during most of his life. *Attorney General*: Herbert Brownell, Jr., 48, is also a New York lawyer, as well as former GOP National Chairman. As Governor Dewey's political strategist, he master-minded the very successful Eisenhower convention strategy. *Secretary of Defense*: Charles Erwin Wilson, 62, an electrical engineer and president of General Motors Corporation (since 1941), has never held public office. However, his gigantic corporation has twice converted to war production, so he brings to the Pentagon perhaps unequaled first-hand know-how in defense production, from the side of private industry. *Secretary of the Interior*: Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, 59, is less well-known, at least outside the West. Although he studied agriculture in college, Mr. McKay has been a GM automobile dealer. Since the mid-thirties, he has also been mayor, State Senator and (since 1949) Governor.

... some surprises

Two of the appointments belied the dopesters. *Secretary of the Treasury*: George M. Humphrey, 62, chairman of the board of M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland, is well-known in business circles for his far-flung industrial and financial interests, but he shuns publicity. *Secretary of Agriculture*: Ezra Taft Benson, high-ranking Mormon of Salt Lake City, is a farm marketing specialist and leader in the farm cooperative movement, unknown to the public. Two sub-cabinet appointments were not surprising: former Gov. Harold E. Stassen as *Mutual Security Administrator* and Gov. Sherman Adams (N. H.), top Eisenhower advisor during the campaign, as *Assistant to the President*. The new team looks efficient, experienced—and very much “business” minded. Though he “acquiesced,” no appointee was a Taft suggestion.

St. Francis Xavier—400th anniversary

Four hundred years ago this December 3, Francis Xavier died on the little island of Sancian in the North China Sea, just six miles off the coast of China. The anniversary of his death is being celebrated this month throughout the Catholic world, but especially at Goa in India, where the incorrupt body of Xavier is enshrined in the Cathedral. Cardinal Gilroy of Australia has been appointed by Pope Pius XII as his special legate to the commemorative ceremonies, to be held at Goa from December 3 to January 3. Marking the anniversary in New York, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, National Director of the Society for the Propagation

CURRENT COMMENT

of the Faith, was to preach at St. Francis Xavier Church. Xavier was appointed patron of that society by Pius X, and later named patron of all foreign missions by Pius XI. Two new biographies of the saint have appeared in English. Rev. James Brodrick, S.J.'s scholarly *St. Francis Xavier* is published by Wicklow Press, New York City. Rev. Arthur R. McGratty, S.J., in his *The Fire of Francis Xavier* (Bruce, Milwaukee) has produced a more devotional work. Among the thousands of tributes to Xavier, perhaps none keynotes the theme of the world-wide celebrations better than the words of Clare Boothe Luce, spoken at a Philippines' Mission Benefit last month:

Xavier believed that to free the soul of China unto captivity to Christ the King, would be in the end to bring the freedom of the grace of Christ to all Asia . . . He fought in the dark night of Asia's godlessness for the soul of China, as we must fight for it today in the regathering gloom.

Francis Xavier might well be the patron in heaven of all who work and pray for the redemption of China from its Communist captivity.

“Intellectuals without convictions”

Before a meeting of the board of trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, on Nov. 21, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, chided Americans for their unwillingness to face up to the gravity of the world crisis. He compared them to men presented with bad news by their physicians who might either refuse to face the facts, or seek some magic pill to relieve them of their troubles. On the same day Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, published some interesting remarks on the same theme. In the foundation's annual report, in a section headed “Neglected Areas in Education,” Dr. Carmichael wrote of the present “generation of irresponsible intellectuals without convictions” and of “men and women who are spectators rather than actors in life's conflicts.” While both of these men look upon widespread irresponsibility as our “greatest weakness” and our “main peril,” Dr. Carmichael goes a step further and places the blame on American education. Overemphasis on the scientific method, he feels, has left unanswered the question of the why and wherefore of life. If it is true, as Dr. Carmichael contends, that

American education is failing to foster deeply held beliefs about what is worth-while in life, then we are in a bad way. Men will fight and die for a cause, even a bad one, if they believe in it. A swastika can stir men to endure hardship and face disaster. But no great multitudes will ever rush to their death inspired by one of Einstein's equations. If Dr. Carmichael is right, perhaps Dr. Conant had better face the facts on his home grounds.

Bountiful harvest

On Thanksgiving Day this year a thrice-blessed nation could once again kneel in gratitude to Almighty God for a bountiful harvest. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced that the 1952 farm output was the second largest in our history, only 2.5 per cent, over-all, below the 1948 record. The wheat and corn crops, on which livestock and dairy production so largely depend, were both close to record levels, and the cotton crop turned out better than had been expected. The bumper wheat crop is especially welcome, since the outlook for the winter wheat crop next year is poor. Exceptionally dry weather during September and October forced farmers to sow seed in dusty fields, and in some areas prevented them from sowing at all. The carryover from 1951 is so big, however, that a short crop in 1953 may be an inconvenience, but will certainly be no hardship. The outlook for corn looks less promising. Though this year's crop was 10 per cent above the average annual yield—estimates place it at 3.3 billion bushels—and there is, in addition, a carryover of nearly 500 million bushels, supplies may be tight before the new crop starts coming in next summer. The reason: drought in many areas that left pastures, notably in the West, in the poorest shape in almost twenty years. That means more reliance on corn to feed the large and hungry herds that our growing population needs. And so, for the seventh straight year since the war, a period when the world's need for food was surpassingly great, U. S. harvests have been excellent. That is something for which many others besides Americans should be grateful to God.

Unesco admits Spain

The approval by Unesco on Nov. 19 of Spain's long-standing application for admission seems hard to

reconcile with the charge of "materialism" leveled against that UN agency. If Unesco is so un-Christian, one wonders why Spain sought membership. The general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris voted 44 in favor, with four against and seven abstaining. This lopsided majority came as a considerable surprise to those familiar with the bitter controversy stirred up in many countries over Spain's application. The United States and Great Britain voted with the majority, but the decisive factor in the pro-Spanish swing was probably the policy-change adopted by France, long a leader in anti-Franco measures. The vote on the item was postponed one day in order to allow the French Cabinet itself to decide how France would vote. It decided in Spain's favor. The last difficulty was removed when a letter from the Spanish Government was read to the Unesco conference in which guarantees were given that all Unesco documents and materials would be given full and unimpeded entry into Spain. Thus the barriers erected against Spain as early as 1945 at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization have successively crumbled. Six UN specialized agencies or organizations have now accepted Spain to membership. The signs grow that the isolation imposed upon that nation, whose cultural contributions to Western civilization are incontestable, is gradually dissolving. This development cannot fail to benefit both Spain and the world at large.

National unity front in France

A General in the White House makes first-rate material for that kind of commie propaganda now in vogue in Western Europe. "Get the Yanks out of Europe or the new General-President will soon take over everything." Irwin Ross, who has recently returned from an on-the-spot study of the French Communist party, reports in three articles in the *New York Post* (Nov. 20, 21, 23) that French Communists have adopted new slogans calling for the reconquest of France for Frenchmen. The "hard" line of internal violence, strikes and sabotage, reports Ross, has now yielded to the "soft" line of rallying all true democrats to defend the fatherland against American imperialism. From its 1947 peak of power, the French CP declined to the low of last May when the Ridgway riots in Paris fizzled out. A change of tactic was clearly indicated. The demotion and humiliation of André Marty and Charles Tillon (AM. 10/11, p. 29), two wartime resistance leaders with a flair for the rough-and-ready type of revolution, signaled the change to the "soft" line, as did the expulsion from the party a few weeks ago of Georges Guingouin, another resistance leader with a considerable following in the party. According to Jean Rounault in the November *La Vie Intellectuelle*, many of those who fought bitterly during the resistance feel they were betrayed by men like Thorez, who fled to Moscow during the war and then returned after the liberation under orders from

AMERICA — National Catholic Weekly Review — Edited and published by the following Jesuit Fathers of the United States:

Editor-in-Chief: ROBERT C. HARTNETT

Managing Editor: CHARLES KEENAN

Literary Editor: HAROLD C. GARDINER

Associate Editors: JOHN LAFARGE, BENJAMIN L. MASSE,

EDWARD A. CONWAY, VINCENT S. KEARNEY

Contributing Editors: GORDON F. GEORGE, ROBERT A. GRAHAM,

PAUL A. REED, ALLAN P. FARRELL, WILFRID PARSONS

Editorial Office: 329 W. 108TH STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Business Office: 70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Business Manager and Treasurer: JOSEPH C. MULHERN

Circulation Manager: MR. ARTHUR E. CULLEN

Advertising Manager: MISS JANE VLYMEN

Stalin to
Co. wen
their ar
did, but
were lab
policy is
free wa
that the

Toward

Europ
if curre
week, in
Hoc Ass
a Europ
called fo
Plan org
national
diction r
over the
it would
basis. Th
calls for
would b
countries
member
body con
by the s
siding o
This new
mendator
own nam
(France,
bourg a
members
Other sta
of Europ
of vote. I
its own d

And now

Violenc
as mobs
British E
Army wa
moud Nu
Governm
sistent pa
the Midd
anti-forei
attempts
as did M
that the
Feisal tur
oil pipeli
ranean. T
million to
the avera
especially
profits ha

Stalin to play ball with De Gaulle. Marty, Tillon and Co. were ordered by their Red bosses to hand over their arms and ammunition to De Gaulle. This they did, but with such reluctance and bad grace that they were labeled "Titoist" by the Kremlin. The new Stalin policy is to foment discord between the nations of the free world, in the hope of fulfilling Stalin's prophecy that the latter will end by warring among themselves.

Toward a Parliament of Europe

European unification continues to make progress, if current official projects are any indication. Last week, in Paris, a subcommittee of the so-called "Ad Hoc Assembly" was nearing completion of a draft for a European Political Authority. This Assembly was called for in the agreement setting up the Schuman Plan organization. Its task is to make plans for a supranational political body. Such a body would have jurisdiction not only over Schuman Plan activities but also over the proposed European Army as well. Eventually it would have even wider powers, on a federative basis. The present draft, according to press reports, calls for a council with two assemblies. One of these would be elected by universal suffrage in the member countries, while the other would be elected by the member parliaments. There would be an executive body composed of European cabinet members named by the second house. It would be headed by a presiding officer functioning as a "European premier." This new political entity will have, not simply recommendatory powers, but real power of decision in its own name. It would be composed of the six states (France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and the German Federal Republic) now members of the European Coal and Steel Community. Other states which are now members of the Council of Europe are taking part in the work without right of vote. Despite criticisms and fears, Europe is taking its own destiny in hand.

And now Iraq

Violence flared anew in the Middle East on Nov. 23 as mobs attacked Iraq's U. S. Information Service, the British Embassy and two police stations. The Iraqi Army was able to restore order only after Gen. Mahmoud Nur ed Din, Army Chief of Staff, took over the Government and appointed a Cabinet. Thus a consistent pattern of revolt seems to be taking shape over the Middle East. Social and economic insecurity begets anti-foreign sentiment, as in Iran. Finally the military attempts to bring order out of chaos through a coup, as did Mohammed Naguib in Egypt. It is significant that the Bagdad riots occurred a week after King Feisal turned the valve which opened the new 30-inch oil pipeline from Kirkuk to Banias on the Mediterranean. The pipeline will enable Iraq to export 30 million tons of crude oil a year by 1955. This has made the average Iraqi all the more revenue-conscious, especially since, rightly or wrongly, he feels that past profits have not been poured back into the country's

economy for his own benefit. Despite the fact that the Iraq Petroleum Company shares profits with the Government on a fifty-fifty basis, its foreign owners, principally British and American, are again in danger of becoming the Middle Easterner's favorite whipping boy, unless Nur ed Din can instill some sense into the mobs. Resentment over the coming elections in February had its influence on the rioting. The people are generally dissatisfied over the present indirect, two-stage method of electing their representatives. Nur ed Din's first move was to announce a change in the electoral laws to provide for direct popular election of members of Parliament.

Formosa meets a challenge

The Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa has announced that the third and final stage of its land-reform program, begun in April 1949, will soon become an accomplished fact. Having first reduced rents and then sold large tracts of Government-owned land to farmers, the Government now proposes to sell 500,000 acres of privately-owned land to the tenant farmers now working it. The move will affect some 240,000 families, representing 35 per cent of those now engaged in agricultural production. Formosan land reform could have repercussions far beyond the limits of the island. In his recent book, *Report from Formosa*, H. Maclear Bate recounts a conversation with Gen. Chen Cheng, the Nationalist Premier, on the subject of land reform. Cheng was confident that not even Chiang Kai-shek's 500,000 troops could do more toward the reconquest of China than the genuine hope of the peasant millions that the reform movement would be applied to them as on Formosa. The Premier made three points. 1) No society can attain political and economic stability as long as it is hopelessly divided into the "have's" and the "have not's." 2) If landlords had not made concessions on Formosa, they might eventually have been forced to pay the penalty demanded of the landlords in Communist China. 3) His program would give the peasants an economic and political stake in the country. Certainly, the results of the program on Formosa itself have been electric. Formosans have found a new respect for the Nationalist regime and are gradually taking a greater part in government from ministerial posts down. Land reform has more than counteracted the atrocities of Gen. Chen Yi and his assassins, the first representatives of the Nationalist Government to reach Formosa after the Japanese surrender.

CORRECTIONS: *Several errors of fact have crept into our pages in recent weeks. Sen. Wm. A. Purtell (R., Conn.) was elected to a full six-year term, and Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) to the four-year unexpired term (AM. 11/15, p. 173). Sen. Dennis Chavez (D.) was re-elected from New Mexico, not Arizona (11/22, p. 208). Senator McCarthy gave his anti-Stevenson address (p. 209) on Oct. 27, not 17.*

SLOWDOWN IN THE WEST

The political and military integration of West Germany with the West is right now flowing to a consummation with the speed of molasses in January. There are hopes, however, that a thaw will set in and its pace will pick up once one key fact is recognized.

The molasses got considerably thicker on Nov. 18 when Bonn's Bundestag refused to set the date (supposed to have been Nov. 26-28) for the necessary second and third reading of the Bonn peace contract with the Western Allies and the European Defense Community Treaty. Though a blow to Chancellor Adenauer's prestige, this was really only a technical balk, resulting from the fact that various parliamentary committees had not yet completed their reports. It is confidently hoped that both peace contract and treaty will pass during the second week of December.

Meanwhile the Saar problem further ruffled the nationalistic temper of both French and Germans. Since three pro-German parties in the region are barred from voting in the Nov. 30 elections, the West German Bundestag has declared that the elections will be illegal. Catholic Bishop Matthias Wehr of Trier has instructed voters that if they feel that they cannot vote for the licensed candidates they have no moral obligation to vote. The complications will further slow down the eagerness of both German and French for immediate integration.

WILLIAM GREEN

On a prominent square in Scranton, Pa., there stands a statue of John Mitchell, a great leader of labor whose memory is still revered throughout the coal fields of America. Inscribed at the base of the statue is the legend that this monument was erected by the United Mine Workers of America—John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice president; William Green, secretary-treasurer.

In the years that followed this tribute to Mitchell, all three men were destined to play major roles in the trade-union movement. In playing them they broke to bits the strong bonds of friendship forged in their mine-union days. First, Lewis and Murray broke with Green, then president of the AFL, when they rebelled against the rigid limits of craft-unionism and established the CIO. Then Lewis, after having made Murray his successor as president of the CIO, turned on him and led the Mine Workers out of the CIO.

Last week only Lewis was left. Twelve days after Murray's sudden death of Nov. 9, the tired heart of William Green stopped beating at his modest red-brick home in Coschocton, Ohio. He was 82 years old. At the time of his death he had been president of the AFL, in succession to Sam Gompers, for 28 years.

A gentle, reverent-minded, peaceful man, Green lacked the urge to dominate which drives so many other men to the top of the heap. More than anything else, perhaps, it was this indifference to power which made him acceptable to the leaders of the big craft union, all jealous of their autonomy, who dominated

Things eased up somewhat when the Free Democratic party, one of the three coalition parties which constitute the present Adenauer Government, declared at its national congress on Nov. 20 that it favored "the earliest ratification of the treaties, in spite of many objections, as a step toward a peaceful reunification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty."

What has really gummed up progress toward West German reunion with the West is the cooling-off in both France and Germany of the sense of urgency that was red-hot a year ago. Russia has slowed down the rearming of East Germany, so the fear of an attack has, for the nonce, subsided.

It would be fatal for the West to slow down its defense plans. For one thing, Russia's preparedness is already far ahead of the West's. If war in Europe has become less likely, the chief reason is precisely the progress made for its defense. If such progress slackens in mid-career, the let-up will only encourage aggression. Besides, a police state can "turn it on and off" at will; democracies have to work through slow procedures. Once they relax, it takes them a long time to tighten their defenses again. Europe's defense preparations have paid off; they should be maintained.

This is the key fact—the Reds are the only ones who have anything to gain by delay. The sooner the French in particular realize that, the sooner the West will move toward security, if not toward unruffled peace.

the AFL in those days and who still dominate it today. They wanted a man who would not interfere in their affairs, but who at the same time could represent them with dignity and force before the public.

It worked out that way. Green never interfered in their affairs, not even when gangsters ran wild in certain noisome AFL affiliates and gave the whole organization a bad name. Though an AFL president has no authority to ride herd on any affiliate—all of them being autonomous—Green was the target of much of the newspaper criticism leveled at the AFL in pre-war days. He was personally incorruptible. Nor was he the doddering, complacent figurehead caricatured in the press. Where leadership was possible under the AFL constitution, he led, and he led ably. All of us can be grateful for the persistent fight which William Green waged on communism here and abroad.

The deaths of Murray and Green have added fuel to all the post-election talk of a possible AFL-CIO merger. Rumors are a dime a dozen these days, and that's about all they are worth. One story has John L. Lewis becoming head of a united labor movement. Another has President Truman billed for that job. Still another has Mr. Lewis marching his Mine Workers back into the AFL should Walter Reuther become head of the CIO. Only the last story seems credible. So far as unity is concerned, the deaths of Green and Murray have scarcely changed the big factors—jurisdictions, jobs and rivalries—which have so far stymied all unity moves.

B. L. M.

WASHINGTON FRONT

The town's attention at the moment is chiefly given to Gen. Eisenhower's choices for his Cabinet and other top Government posts, but there will be another group arriving in Washington at the new year which could have an important historical role in the times ahead. This is the corporal's guard of new Democratic U. S. Senators who managed to surmount the Eisenhower sweep. By themselves they are not strong numerically, but united with a nucleus of rising young Democrats already in the Senate, they can have much to do with shaping their party's stand these next few years. And though Adlai Stevenson in Springfield and perhaps Harry Truman in Independence may regularly speak out their views of public affairs, minority-party policy will, in a practical sense, be shaped very largely in Congress, and especially the Senate.

No one doubts that such elder statesmen as George and Russell of Georgia and Byrd of Virginia will have a most influential, perhaps a dominant, role in party decisions in the Senate. Often they may join the Republicans in a coalition similar to that which has operated in the Truman Administration. But the younger men will frequently be going the opposite way, and this may be the way that is to define party policy in the long pull ahead.

Gore of Tennessee, Mansfield of Montana and Jackson of Washington are new Democratic Senators who already have shown their ability in the House. In each case, it is considerable. Kennedy of Massachusetts may belong in this group, though he has less of a record in the House to warrant judgment. Symington of Missouri is another new Democratic Senator. His ability has already been demonstrated in the executive branch. With them, and owning solid experience in Senate maneuvering, are men like Senators Johnson of Texas, Monroney of Oklahoma, Kefauver of Tennessee, Sparkman and Hill of Alabama, Smathers of Florida, Hunt of Wyoming and Humphrey of Minnesota.

The Senators here named will not be together on all questions, of course. There will be deviations and different combinations on many issues. Yet they represent the vigor of still fairly young men now cast in a minority-opposition role for the first time, and hence will often unite. On them and others will rest the opportunity to mold something that, by the time another national election rolls around, can be identified clearly as the loyal opposition's policies.

Senator Johnson of Texas will likely be the new Senate minority leader. He has often been a critic of the Truman Administration and he is acceptable to the Southern conservatives. Yet he wears his own collar and is an able man. Perhaps as well as anyone he can tie the minority together.

CHARLES LUCEY

UNDERSCORINGS

A conspectus of the work of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association is given in the report of Msgr. Thomas J. McMahon, its executive secretary, as summarized in an NC story from Washington, Nov. 20. CNEWA supports students in 25 Near East seminaries, and assists some 3,000 priests in various countries of the region. It built 50 chapels and churches and aided 800 schools during the past year. It has helped to open hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in 10 Near East countries. U. S. Catholic donations support a mobile clinic that visits 50 desert towns in Jordan every week. CNEWA also helps thousands of displaced persons from the Balkans and the Near East, including exiled seminarians and priests.

► The Volunteer Film Association (6561 University Drive, St. Louis, Mo.) specializes in showing movies to shut-ins in private homes. The December issue of *Social Order*, published by the Institute of Social Order, St. Louis University, carries an article describing VFA's activities. VFA has some 750 members, of whom 175 are "operators" handling the actual showings. Its list of clients comprises 105 individual shut-ins and 11,073 patients in institutions.

► At least 105 Chinese priests have been killed by the Reds, or died in Communist prisons, since 1944, and 200 are still in prison, says Rev. Albert O'Hara, S. J., in a Nov. 20 NC dispatch from Hong Kong. Those who have so far escaped imprisonment are doing heroic work. Some travel on foot to say three Masses on Sundays in widely separated places. One Chinese priest gave 500 sermons in one year to 320,000 listeners. Fr. O'Hara described in *AMERICA* the death under torture of Rev. Bede Chang, S.J., (3/22) and the resistance to persecution shown by Shanghai's Catholics (6/28).

► It is impossible for the United States' 45,000 Catholic priests to reach all of our 80 million churchless people, said Rev. John A. O'Brien, famous for his convert work, in a recent lecture at the University of Notre Dame. But they can be reached, he continued,

if the laity, especially our college-educated men and women, will abandon their reticence and offer to share the precious legacy of their holy faith with the churchless people with whom they rub shoulders every day.

► Charles Maurras, French Royalist and leader of the pre-war Action Française, whose death we noted in a comment last week (p. 227), was reconciled to the Church before he died, according to an article by Frank McMillan in the Nov. 22 issue of the *London Tablet*. M. Maurras frequently saw a priest, M. le Chanoine Cormier, during the closing weeks of his life. He died after receiving the last sacraments and while reciting the *Confiteor*. C. K.

Father Messineo on the UN

An article on "The Decline of the United Nations" in the November number of the venerable Jesuit monthly, *Civiltà Cattolica*, published in Rome, is being used to create confusion among American Catholics. Usually, for the sake of accuracy, we defer comment on a foreign article until the complete text is in our hands. In this case, however, we must make some stopgap observations.

The author of the article, Rev. A. Messineo, S.J., seems to have had as his theme the need for revising the UN Charter. The NC News Service led off its unusually long story thus: "The United Nations needs an 'internal reform' to become a 'truly efficient instrument in the service of humanity.'" True enough. But the next sentence reads: "To date it has proved itself a greater failure than the League of Nations."

History does not support such a charge. The League balked at its first high jump, the issue of repelling Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932. Its influence dwindled rapidly in consequence of its failure to meet this test. By contrast, the UN (abetted, admittedly, by fortuitous circumstances) faced up to its first great challenge, that of repelling aggression in Korea.

Surely it must have been a faulty translation which ascribed to the author of the *Civiltà* article the charge that "the United Nations has not succeeded in accomplishing even partially one of the principal aims for which it was created." Did he mean to assert that none of the UN's principal organs, none of its commissions and none of its specialized agencies has achieved any part of its goals?

It is to be feared that many devoted servants of the UN will resent the implications of the statement that "the UN has been less fortunate than its elder sister, the now defunct League of Nations . . . which knew how to render service to humanity." Did the League ever help Italy as did the UN International Emergency Children's Fund and the International Refugee Organization? UNICEF fed and clothed thousands of Italian children and pregnant mothers. IRO helped to resettle thousands of Italian refugees.

Very likely the *Civiltà* writer did not foresee how enemies of the UN would use what he may have considered no more than emphatic forms of expression. The Catholics of this country are unfortunately divided into nationalists and internationalists. The nationalists want neither the UN nor, apparently, any other kind of world peace organization. The internationalists, aware of the UN's defects but likewise aware of the Church's teaching that an effective political organization of the world is a moral imperative, want to strengthen the UN by amending its Charter.

All unwittingly, the statements so far quoted from this article have given aid and comfort to the nationalists among our Catholic editors. By cutting out his reference to revision of the UN Charter, they have created the impression that the *Civiltà* writer is wholly

EDITORIALS

against the UN. Two diocesan weeklies we saw did not print this part of the NC release:

Despite its shortcomings it would not be desirable to see the UN perish, Father Messineo continues . . . The present lack of success should not cause despair in achieving an end "so noble and lofty," as Pope Pius XII said in his Christmas message of 1939 . . . At present it is not a question of creating a new international organization, but of reconstituting the United Nations with an internal reform which will put it in a position to become a truly efficient instrument in the service of humanity.

It is not Father Messineo's fault that thousands of U. S. Catholics have not learned what he really meant to say.

A test for Tito

The Tito Government has permitted the circulation in the foreign press of a photo showing Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac at his ease in the little village to which he is now confined. The impression is thus created that all is now peaceful between the Catholic Church and the avowedly Marxist regime dominating Yugoslavia. Let us hope that Americans are not taken in by this subtle propaganda. And let us also hope that the State Department will not abuse the intelligence of the public by adducing this trifling concession as a sign that Tito has now made sufficient amends for the gross violation of civil rights he perpetrated, and that he is qualified, with no further questions asked, for the economic and military aid we are sending him.

Whether the man Stepinac is comfortable or not is unimportant alongside the fact that the Archbishop of Zagreb continues to be impeded in the exercise of his duties as the shepherd of the flock committed to him by the Church. In 1946 Marshal Tito had him arrested and put through a trial elaborately prepared for the political purpose of bending the leaders of the Church to his will. Archbishop Stepinac was charged with "collaboration," "terrorism" and various other crimes. This courageous prelate, whose conduct has never failed to bear the imprint of strength and saintliness, is still under arrest.

In the interval we have learned from experience what function such political trials play in the mechanics of Communist governments. The Archbishop was no more guilty of the crimes for which he was sentenced—and for which he is still under arrest—than were the other Catholic or Protestant church

leaders who have since undergone a like ordeal in the several satellite countries. The trials were necessary in order to support the anti-religious policy that the governments had already determined to follow. The question of personal guilt was of little or no consequence, provided that the church leaders could be discredited.

The unconditional release of Archbishop Stepinac with freedom to resume his duties in his diocese are the only signs by which Americans can know that Tito is repudiating his anti-religious policy. As long as he remains in real or nominal confinement there is no basis for thinking that religious persecution has come to an end in Yugoslavia. The Stepinac case has already become too much of a symbol in the free world for us to be satisfied with less.

We are not insensible to the political difficulties that have faced Secretary Acheson in his effort to use Yugoslavia's strength on the side of the anti-Stalinist coalition, and that will continue to face Secretary-designate John Foster Dulles in the coming year. The defection of Tito from the Cominform was a capital event in the cold war. We must exploit it to the full extent of our abilities, but honorably.

Tito's own attitude should be the key to ours. He says openly that in accepting aid from the capitalist world he yields nothing of his Marxist principles or aims. And indeed the retention of his ecclesiastical victim proves how much he means this. We can do nothing less than to make our own position equally unambiguous by continuing to insist, firmly but persistently, upon the release and exoneration of one of the earliest victims of the Communist tyranny we have set out to combat. To date we have witnessed small evidence that our State Department has seriously put its mind to that task.

Trial balance on foreign aid

On November 23 the Office of Business Economics in the Department of Commerce issued the most complete study yet made of the nation's financial contribution abroad to winning the war and the peace. Under the title, *Foreign Aid*, the 118-page booklet reviews our foreign spending programs, beginning with Lend-Lease in 1941 and ending with the Mutual Security Program of 1951.

During this eleven-year period, U. S. foreign aid amounted to \$82 billion. By far the largest sum—\$35.9 billion—went to Great Britain, with Soviet Russia—\$11.2 billion—in second place. France's share totaled \$6.9 billion, and both Western Germany and China-Formosa received in excess of \$3 billion. Next in line were Italy and Japan, with \$2.6 and \$2.4 billion respectively.

The larger part of our foreign aid was dispensed during the war years in the form of Lend-Lease. The cost of that program was \$49.2 billion. During the first five postwar years, under the European Recovery Program and related programs, we disbursed \$28.3

billion. For the first year of the Korean War, the foreign-aid bill was \$4.9 billion, and last year—which is not covered by the Commerce Department report—we spent another \$5 billion. This makes a grand total through the 1952 fiscal year of \$87 billion.

It was inevitable in a program of this magnitude that mistakes would be made. If we had to do it all over again, we would certainly see to it that the handling of UNRRA funds would not be exploited to strengthen Communist regimes. No doubt, also, with the hindsight and experience we now possess, we would administer the entire foreign-aid program more efficiently than we did, with as little waste as possible.

After the critics have had their day, however, and the worst that can be said about foreign aid has been said, one point remains beyond controversy: the whole expensive business was soundly conceived and was very much in the national interest.

Our foreign-aid programs were never intended to be giveaway programs. They were meant, of course, to benefit our allies, but they were aimed no less at benefiting ourselves. Lend-Lease, for instance, was a brilliant effort to make the financing of the war serve the cause, not merely of defeating the Nazis and the Japanese, but also of gaining the kind of peace that would assure our security and prosperity. We had had a dismal experience with uncollectable loans in World War I, and we had no wish to repeat it. Through Lend-Lease we would be partially repaid in kind for the money and materials we gave away—actually, returns and repayments on our foreign aid total \$10.8 billion—but we would be repaid even more by getting the sort of postwar world we wanted. As Father Hartnett noted in these pages nearly ten years ago:

The Preamble and Article VII of these master-agreements, negotiated by Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, look to the lowering of tariffs, the freeing of trade, collaboration in forging the peace as well as fighting the war and, in general, the realization of the Atlantic Charter (AM. 6/12/43, pp. 257-58).

The same kind of "creative statesmanship," in addition to sentiments of charity and the need to stop Communist aggression, motivated the loan to Britain, the European Recovery Program, the Point-Four Program and the Mutual Security Program.

Though returns on our investment have fallen below our expectations, though it is possible that our grand design for a peaceful world, in which peoples and goods would move freely as among neighbors, may never be realized, though in some notorious cases our confidence was abused, nevertheless we can be sure that, given the circumstances, we followed the only course worthy of a God-fearing nation. The record is one of which we can be proud. And since some of our outlays were in the form of loans, we may still retrieve part of the investment.

Read against this background, Dr. Walsh's plea for liberalized foreign trade (see pp. 269-71 of this issue) takes on added meaning. Under Lend-Lease we de-

manded of our beneficiaries that they cooperate with us after the war in freeing world trade from crippling restrictions. They are cooperating. It is we who are crawfishing from our long-range undertakings, and thus risking the loss of our huge investments in a better world.

An idea for Christmas

In our December 15, 1951 issue we wrote:

Office parties *can* be conducive to a happy and holy celebration of the birthday of Our Lord. It is certainly a sad commentary on the secularism of the age that they are so largely conducive only to a Christmas hangover.

We have been happy to hear that the editorial in which the above appeared has been widely cited. It has been used to recall all, but especially employers, to the realization that excessive drinking, off-color jokes and conversation, a general spirit of letting down the bars in office parties before the Christmas holiday is a degradation of the feast and an open flouting of the spirit of penance which should mark the vigil of Our Lord's birth.

"Well, what's my office staff going to do then," asks Mr. Employer, "just sit around and play twenty questions? Can't they have any fun?"

Yes, the best fun in the world—the fun of helping others have fun. A movement has been started in Hartford, Conn., endorsed by many leaders, including the Catholic Bishop, which urges company heads to open their office party to underprivileged children. This is a fine and truly Christmas-spirited idea. All that any employer need do is to call an orphanage, the community welfare department, the Catholic charities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, or any other group interested in underprivileged children. There are plenty of them ready to attend Christmas parties.

The Connecticut idea is being spearheaded by the United Temperance Society of the State, which calls such control of office parties a "safety measure." It is much more than that: it is a way to make Christmas truly Christlike by sharing its joy with children.

When should such parties be held? *After*, not before, Christmas. The reasons for not disrupting the spirit of Advent by celebrating Christmas before the feast are presented in this week's Feature "X" (pp. 275-76). For reasons of convenience, if not religion, we believe most office-workers would prefer to have their party during Christmas week anyway.

State referenda

The "forgotten man" on the election-day ballot is usually the referendum. It is hard enough to keep track of the fate of the hundreds of candidates in national elections, so the fate of State referenda wins little attention.

Last month voters in 36 States passed on about 150 proposals submitted for popular approval or rejection.

They did so through what is called "direct legislation." The extreme conservatives who keep insisting that the United States is a "republic" and not a "democracy" assume that the distinction between the two is that the former is built on the representative principle, whereas the latter involves the direct participation of "the people" in passing laws.

This distinction is invalid. But even if it were valid, the United States would not qualify as a republic, pure and simple. Our political system has some elements of "direct democracy," such as the initiative and referendum. Both are restricted to State and local levels of government.

Outside of a few questions (such as the ratification of constitutions and amendments thereto, and local issues like school-board business), direct legislation was a rarity in American politics prior to 1900. Towards the end of the last century, however, the people became alarmed about the way State legislators were abusing their powers, *e.g.*, by selling the people out to the trusts.

From 1898, therefore, when South Dakota pioneered in the attempt to strengthen popular control of government through the use of the initiative and referendum, about twenty States have adopted these expedients of direct legislation. Fourteen of these States are in the West. The Progressive Republican movement gave impetus to this trend, even to the point of advocating it on the Federal level. The results, however, have not fulfilled the expectations of proponents of this reform. Hence the movement lost its vigor some years ago.

Many of the proposals submitted for popular approval in November had to do with increased outlays for public schools. These the voters usually approved. California's electorate approved tax exemption for private, nonprofit schools (AM. 11/22), but the fact that well over two million Californians voted "no" shows how divided the American people are in their attitude towards religious schooling. In South Carolina, Gov. James F. Byrnes' gimmick of empowering the State Legislature to abolish the State's public-school system (in case the Federal judiciary declares compulsory racial segregation in it unconstitutional) was adopted.

South Dakota's voters denied the ballot to 18-year-olds by only 534 votes. At that rate it looks as if this innovation is in the cards. Mississippians defeated an amendment aimed at reducing the registration of Negro voters. Nebraska rejected a proposal to increase the pay of State legislators from \$872 to \$1,250, a reform one would think desirable.

The overweighting of rural areas in our State electoral systems is a black mark on many of them. Michigan, Idaho (where the last redistricting took place in 1910) and Wisconsin all adopted measures requiring redistricting in keeping with new censuses.

Finally, New Hampshire elected 50 women to its 400-plus-member Legislature. This was not a referendum—just a political phenomenon in a very conservative State.

The decline of freer trade

Charles J. Walsh

A FEW WEEKS AGO, in his now famous article in *Bolshevik*, Premier Stalin predicted that war among the free nations was more likely than war between these nations and the Soviet Union. Trade conflicts between the major Western Powers, said the Soviet Premier, will cause them to turn upon one another. World markets—especially since the trading area has been reduced by Communist conquests—will not prove large enough to absorb the production of the Western nations. Western Germany and Japan will return as major competitors in export markets. In the intense conflict over markets which will result, Britain will turn on the United States, and France and Britain on Western Germany and Japan. The Soviet dictator, following up the glittering but false promises of the Moscow Trade Conference, held out as bait to possible dissidents the picture of vastly increased trade with the Communist world.

Stalin's thesis, of course, was an effort to undermine the unity of the free nations and was shrewdly timed. It came just as the postwar program to build an expanding system of freer, nondiscriminatory trade among the free nations had run into difficulties. Britain, after leading the European nations in reducing the barriers to increased intra-European trade, had been forced to reverse her policies late in 1951. A growing dollar shortage and a huge deficit with the European Payments Union compelled the British to impose increasingly severe restrictions on imports both from the dollar area and from her trading partners in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. France, faced with big adverse trade balances, has similarly reimposed severe curbs on imports. These growing restrictions, in turn, have created many problems for the other Western European countries.

A resurgence of protectionist spirit in the United States is a matter of even greater concern. Since the Communist invasion of Korea, the American program of trade liberalization has suffered a number of setbacks. Cheese imports have been sharply reduced under the Andresen amendment to the Defense Production Act in 1951. The Customs Simplification bill died in the Senate last year, after it had received unanimous approval in the House. The "peril point" procedure added to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in the form in which it was extended last year makes tariff negotiations more difficult. The "escape clause" provisions enacted at the same time have encouraged many industries to seek the nullification of trade concessions already made. Indeed, there have been more requests to the Tariff Commission for in-

Despite Stalin's predictions, says Dr. Walsh, the free nations need not war among themselves over the division of the world market. It is, or can be, big enough for all. This supposes that U. S. economic leadership is in the direction of a vigorous expansion of markets and away from restrictive tariffs. Dr. Walsh is associate professor of economics in the Graduate School of Fordham University.

creased protection under the "escape clause" since last June than in the entire postwar period up to that time. In addition, an increasing number of restrictions has been imposed under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to protect farmers and Government-supported prices from the impact of foreign competition.

These disturbing developments follow a period (1948-50) in which very real progress had been made toward building a world of expanding production and trade. This expansion is the real answer to the contradiction which, according to Stalin, will cause the dissolution of the free world. World markets are not fixed in size. They are capable of indefinitely large expansion. There is plenty of room in an expanding market for the increasing product of all the free nations. Stalin's contradiction, like Malthus' law of population and Marx' surplus value, is a dilemma only in a fixed static world. It disappears in a world of progressive, dynamic expansion.

American foreign economic policy throughout the postwar period recognized this truth and was based solidly upon it. The objective of Bretton Woods, the British loan, the Marshall Plan and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was of one piece: to expand output and liberate trade from the barriers which restricted it. Expansion, not restriction, was, and remains, the key to the solution of the difficulties of the non-Communist world. Increased production will make it possible for European nations to provide for their military security and, at the same time, improve the living standards of the people. But this increased production will be possible only if European nations can increase their trade. Increased exports, particularly to the United States, will be necessary if these nations are to be able to finance the necessary imports of raw materials and food without depending upon Uncle Sam to foot the bill. The answer to "dollar shortage," of course, is an increased availability of dollars. Exclusive of continued U. S. Government handouts, this pool of dollars can develop only if private American importers and investors offer more dollars for European goods, services and securities.

The United States, as the pacemaker of the free nations, is indeed the key to the expansion of the entire free world. This country, with only 8 per cent of the free world's area and less than 10 per cent of its population, produces half of its total income. We account for about 50 per cent of the world's output of manufactured goods and consume almost half of the raw materials moving in the channels of world

commerce. With our huge market of high-income consumers we should supply the mighty centripetal force which would hold the entire free world together. Some idea of the potential of this market can be gained from the fact that the average disposable income per capita of the more than 155 million Americans last year was \$1,458. In world terms, this is tremendous.

It is therefore gravely disappointing to find the dynamic economic expansion necessary to frustrate Stalin's hopes being sacrificed to narrow interests, often of piddling significance. If ever it were necessary for the United States to lift its sights, the time is now. Now more than ever we must put the common welfare and ultimate values above individual, sectional and even narrow national interests. The leadership of the United States in the grand postwar plan of expanding world production and trade has already been severely compromised. We may not have much time in which to retrieve the one program which gives promise of making our kind of world possible.

At the meeting of the member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which just closed at Geneva, the United States has had a pretty rough time, and deservedly so. The General Agreement, written in Geneva in 1948 largely on American initiative, lays down the ground rules for fair trade between its thirty-four member nations. All of the major trading nations of the free world are members of GATT, with the exception of Japan, and she is expected to be admitted to membership next year. Under the auspices of GATT three multilateral, tariff-reducing conferences have been held at which the members reduced obstacles to trade by slashing duties on thousands of items.

This country now stands accused of violating the very commitments which it wrote and which it fought so hard to have adopted at Geneva. The Netherlands has protested against the restrictions on cheese imports established under the Defense Production Act. In retaliation, it has announced that, with the approval of the GATT organization, flour imports to Holland from the United States will be reduced next year from about 75,000 to 57,000 tons. Turkey and Greece have protested against American restrictions on dried figs and sultanas (raisins), Italy has expressed concern over the higher duties which have been imposed on shelled almonds. Indeed, as this is written, Turkey (whose welfare has been a special object of American concern during the postwar period) has hit back at our new restrictions on imports of her agricultural products by raising duties on some furniture items, refrigerators, typewriters and certain classes of machinery imported from the United States. Even more serious is Australia's concern over the possibility that the United States will impose an additional fee of

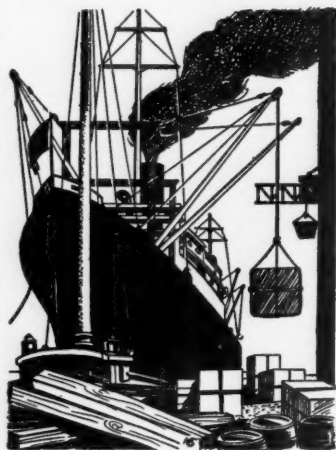
16½ cents a pound on wool imports, one of the major dollar-earners of the sterling area. President Truman has asked the Tariff Commission to determine whether or not foreign wool is entering this country in such quantities as to jeopardize our price-support program.

Foreign nations are puzzled, confused and resentful over this situation. On the one hand, this country established the Marshall Plan and spent \$13 billion to raise postwar European production and expand European exports. Its objective was to restore Europe's capacity to stand on its own feet, to earn the foreign exchange necessary to be self-supporting. On the other, as soon as the program shows signs of succeeding, the United States seeks to close the door on imports which begin to get a toe hold in the American market.

Similarly, this country has taken the lead in writing international agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Trade Organization Charter, which seek to eliminate quantitative import restrictions completely and scale down tariffs. We have pressured and, perhaps, even bribed other nations into an often-reluctant adoption of these

agreements. Now they find this country—incomparably strong economically, without the excuse of balance-of-payments difficulties, and with output and employment at all-time record levels—unilaterally nullifying these agreements to protect such industries as hatters' fur, fur-felt hat bodies and dried figs. Is it any wonder that they are losing confidence in the idea of an expanding world market and are seeking to solve their balance-of-payments problems by returning to policies of restrictionism—the road to ruin pointed out by Stalin?

It is important, of course, to maintain perspective in discussing freer trade. The increased obstacles to imports that the United States has imposed during the last two years, except in the case of Communist countries, have not been great. In the thirteen cases disposed of under the "escape clause" thus far, only three industries have gained increased protection. Even these were of small importance: fur-felt hat bodies, hatters' fur and dried figs. In what was by far the severest test of this country's foreign economic policy, President Truman showed great courage in rejecting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission that increased protection be afforded the domestic watch and clock industry by modifying a concession made in the trade agreement with Switzerland. The few concessions withdrawn so far do not begin to cancel out the thousands of tariff concessions made under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program since 1934. These cuts have reduced the average duty paid on dutiable imports into the United States from the 54-per-cent Smoot-Hawley level in 1930 to less than 15 per cent last year.



But the new spirit of protectionism in the United States has done immeasurable harm in undermining the confidence of other nations in the possibility of an expanding world market. They fear that if they succeed in increasing production and in developing a market for their product in the United States, they will only invite increased protective action. It was the very success of the Swiss watch manufacturers in developing American sales through the use of U. S. marketing and advertising methods that invited the protest of American watch manufacturers. Despite Japan's urgent need for developing additional foreign markets, Japanese manufacturers in many lines are reported to be holding back on exports to this country, fearing that this would only invite American retaliation.

You can't build the increased economic strength and unity of the free world in an economic environment tensed by fear of growing U. S. protectionism. If the free world is to achieve the dynamic expansion of production and trade its political salvation requires, the restrictions which impede them and the threat of restrictionism which overhangs them must be reversed.

It is high time that Congress began to realize the primary responsibility that this nation's political and economic leadership places upon it. It is high time this leadership stopped being stampeded by high-pressure demands for increased protection for such items as garlic, pregnant mare's urine, and even rosary beads. It is to be hoped that, in spite of the rather disappointing Republican platform pledges, the new Congress will promptly pass a bill simplifying customs regulations and procedures and will extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without provisions which hamstringing the Executive in his efforts to build a freer world trade.

President-elect Eisenhower went on record several times during the campaign, most notably at the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, as recognizing the free world's need of increased production and trade. Such a program will have the support of the business community. Business realizes all too well that trade is a two-way street. It knows that sound business is based on trade, not aid. Just a few weeks ago the National Association of Manufacturers urged the adoption of a foreign economic program which will replace aid by trade. This means, the NAM's report continued, that a way must be found to improve the access of foreign producers to American markets.

The prevailing business opinion was well expressed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in a recent editorial:

The pattern that United States foreign aid must assume in the future, if it is to achieve its original objective, is becoming clearer.

First, we must show that we accept in deed as well as in word, the objective of "trade, not aid." This means we must go as far as feasible toward lowering tariff and other trade barriers, fostering tourist travel and otherwise helping Europe to earn more dollars to pay for its imports. Above all,

every precaution must be taken against a repetition of annoying incidents arising from restrictions upon the imports of particular products, such as the cheese episode which aroused harmful publicity abroad.

The cost of the protection of inefficient industries which cannot exist without it (to say nothing of higher costs to U. S. consumers) is the sacrifice of foreign markets for our efficient export industries. The only supporters of this type of restrictionism are the inefficient producers themselves, and Congressmen who cannot see beyond the limits of their own constituencies. Costly readjustment is often the price of progress, and of competition, too. But our objective, the greater unity and strength of the free world, is well worth the trifling costs involved. After all, this has been our prescription for other nations. Can we afford not to take it ourselves?

Removing barriers to increased U. S. imports is not, of course, the complete answer to all the economic problems of the free world. Much more must be done. Production and productivity abroad must be increased. Monetary and fiscal houses must be put in order. Then foreign exports can compete price-wise in world markets. But—and this is an important but—reducing the barriers to U. S. imports is an indispensable condition to the confounding of Stalin's dark prophecy. It is a first step without which the second and third will be impossible. Increased American imports are therefore the key to the expansion of output and trade in the free world.

Government Day in high schools

Sister Elizabeth Ann, O. P.

WHY CAN'T 18-year-olds vote in Michigan? How can we get people interested in becoming responsible citizens? Do you think that the conditions in Jackson prison are as bad as the newspapers said? If so, why wasn't something done about it before? These and many other questions were posed by high-school students of Alpena County at the first annual Government Day held at Catholic Central High School in Alpena, Michigan, before summer vacation. Two hundred students from the county's two high schools were thoroughly enjoying the opportunity of questioning thirty-five government officials and research specialists about local and state government. It was a scene typically American—a town meeting, 1952 style.

Sister Elizabeth Ann, a graduate of Siena Heights College and the University of Detroit, teaches social studies at Catholic Central High School, Alpena, Mich.

The story of this meeting goes back to one day last March, when through the courtesy of Gerald Graves, State Representative from the Alpena district, a group of Catholic Central seniors visited the capitol building in Lansing, Mich. There they personally met and spoke with most of the men in Michigan's Executive Department. Among other notables the students met State Treasurer D. Hale Brake, who invited them to hold a Government Day in their area.

Mr. Brake's invitation was accepted by Rev. Olin J. Murdick, Principal of Catholic Central High School, and the officials of Alpena Public High School. Contact was made immediately with Laurence J. Taylor, Director of Extended Service, Hillsdale College, key man in the fifty-seven or more senior Government Days which have been conducted throughout Michigan since 1948. Invitations were issued to the various municipal, county and State elected officials. At a preparatory meeting Mr. Taylor briefed the student teams from both schools on their duties as chairmen, recorders and hostesses.

The morning of May 8 found the student hosts at the door of Catholic Central ready to welcome the Resource People (elected officials). Each person was presented with a tag on which was lettered in large type his name, office and the particular section in which he was asked to participate. Students enjoyed this personal contact with their elected representatives.

ORGANIZATION

The program began with singing of the National Anthem, salute to the flag and a student's address of welcome. Mr. Taylor, moderator for the day, then introduced the Resource People, who were seated at tables on the floor of the auditorium according to the following sections: 1) Political Organization, Nominations, Elections; 2) Courts; 3) Law Enforcement; 4) Welfare; and 5) Development of Responsible Citizens. Short keynote addresses on "Why Good Local and State Government Is Necessary for National Well-Being" were delivered by the mayor of Alpena, by the county superintendent of schools, the State auditor general and a Catholic Central student.

Following the four opening talks, Moderator Taylor initiated the large assembly into the stimulating experience of a "town meeting." He asked the participants to form groups of six each, in order to get acquainted, and to elect a chairman and a recorder for each group. Questions destined for the Resource People were raised in each group and written down on cards by the recorder. Meanwhile, the Resource People were similarly occupied in preparing questions that would later be directed to the students.

After the group conferences, questions from the floor began. Enthusiasm ran high. The recorders vied with each other for the opportunity of interrogating the officials. After several questions had been answered to the satisfaction of the students, the Resource People, at Mr. Taylor's suggestion, directed provocative queries at them. The students showed themselves

quick to furnish capable discussion. At the conclusion of the Town Meeting, the Resource People and the student teams lunched together.

In the afternoon, five sectional meetings took place simultaneously, with about forty students, assisted by the Resource People, participating in each section. Here a student chairman, following the town-meeting technique, divided students into groups of four, asked them to get acquainted, to elect a chairman and to prepare questions for the Resource People present. Again the adults had an opportunity to question the students. At 2:15 P.M. all the students returned to the auditorium, where the Resource People sat in the audience and the student chairmen and recorders sat at the front tables. Each recorder gave a report to the assembly on the three questions considered most vital and on which the greatest amount of time was spent in his sectional meeting. At the conclusion of these reports, Mr. Brake gave a brief but impressive summary of the day's activities.

RESULTS

The next day would have been a real joy to any teacher. In every social-studies class the students vied with one another in telling the interesting things discussed in the sectional meetings. "I was talking to my Dad about law enforcement last night," remarked one student, "and he says that he agrees with Chief of Police Walker." "You know, Sister," said another, "my boss and I were talking about how few people voted in the last election, and he said we just have to get on the ball here." Government Day was clearly one school activity in which the community was vitally interested, precisely because its problems, the problems of the man in the street, were frankly discussed. Here was real integration of the schools into the community.

From this teacher's viewpoint the benefits of Government Day might be summarized as follows:

1. It was an occasion for a mutual "give and take" between the Alpena schools and the government officials. Government representatives took advantage of the opportunity to visit a school and to see and hear some two hundred students discuss the everyday problems of the auditor general, the county clerk or the city assessor.

2. Students, on the other hand were encouraged to familiarize themselves with local public offices by attending several city council meetings and discussing the proceedings with their families and classmates, and by preparing questionnaires and presenting them to the municipal and county officials. Facts garnered from these sources can serve to inform students and their parents concerning the qualifications and background of candidates in the fall elections.

3. It made for cooperation between the public and private schools. At the town meeting described above, the Moderator remarked on the good spirit which was manifest among students of both schools.

4. It helped to develop skills and attitudes fundamental to democratic living. The students were made

to realize that a responsible citizen must not only take the privileges of citizenship, but must also assume the obligations, obey laws and participate in political activity.

5. It was an opportunity for students to see and meet government officials, to observe that they, too, are interested in and working for good government. It showed the individual student that he is important, that he is soon to be part of this political system, as a voter and (who knows?) maybe later as mayor.

In conclusion, it is the writer's belief that a non-political, educational activity in which youth can meet their government officials does more in one day to prepare students for responsible democratic living than a whole year of classroom teaching.

The Holy See on co-management

Benjamin L. Masse

THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY between the West German trade unions and the Bonn Government over co-determination (*Mitbestimmung*) adds special interest to certain recent pronouncements from Rome on the right of labor to share in management. Since these pronouncements clarify and amplify previous papal statements on the subject, one can appreciate their full meaning only by recalling what the Holy Father has said on earlier occasions.

In an address on June 3, 1950 to delegates attending congresses of the Fribourg and Saint Gall Unions, the Pope adverted to the agitation in Germany for co-determination in the steel and coal industries when he said:

A similar danger is likewise present when it is claimed that the wage-earners in a given industry have the right to economic joint-management, notably when the exercise of this right rests in reality, directly or indirectly, with organizations managed from outside the establishment.

The Holy Father pointed out that Pius XI, though recommending some participation of labor in management, profits and ownership, had been careful to state that the wage contract is not in itself unjust. In the nature of things, continued His Holiness, there is no need, therefore, to pattern the wage contract on the partnership contract. While praising efforts at labor-management cooperation—efforts which did not preclude some participation of labor in management—he was concerned to keep clear a fundamental principle, namely, that the rights of management in private industry flow uniquely from property rights. "The

Fr. Masse, S.J., is AMERICA's industrial-relations editor.

owner of the means of production," His Holiness had told a convention of Catholic Employers' Associations in 1949, "must always, within the limits of public economic law, retain control of his economic decisions."

The conclusion was clear: workers have no natural right—no right, that is, derived from the natural law—to share in management. This teaching the Holy Father reiterated in an address on July 31, 1952 to the Association of Italian Catholic Employers.

Though this doctrine seemed clear enough, it did not put an end to all doubts and controversy in Catholic circles. It appeared to some that the Pope's words, contrary to his intent, could be used to discourage all efforts to transform the proletarian status of workers and integrate them into the life of the business enterprise. They doubted whether the Holy See intended to condemn all efforts toward co-management. It was one thing, they said, to condemn labor participation in management *as a natural right*, and quite another to condemn it even where it was adopted by free agreement or by direction of the state.

Perhaps the Holy Father had these and similar questions in mind when he addressed the Austrian Katholikentag by radio on September 14. Referring to a tendency in contemporary life toward "all-embracing socialization," His Holiness said:

It is for this reason that Catholic social teaching, besides other things, so emphatically champions the right of the individual to own property. Herein also lie the deeper motives why the Pontiffs of the social encyclicals, and also *We Ourselves*, have declined to deduce, directly or indirectly, from the labor contract the right of the employee to participate in the ownership of the operating capital, and its corollary, the right of the worker to participate in decisions concerning operations of the plant (*Mitbestimmung*). This had to be denied because behind this question there stands that greater problem—the right of the individual and of the family to own property, which stems immediately from the human person.

It was solicitude, then, for the rights and freedom of the individual person that had led the Holy See to insist that in all reforms of industry the rights of owners, as well as the rights of workers, should be respected. A mistake on such a fundamental point today, the Holy Father warned the Austrians, would lead to serious consequences in the future.

Finally, in a letter to the Italian Catholic Social Week, which was held at Turin, September 21-27, Monsignor Giovanni B. Montini, Vatican Substitute Secretary of State, included an obviously authoritative summary of the Pope's entire teaching on co-management:

Our Holy Father, Pius XII, has many times referred to the juridico-social position of workers in the enterprise, distinguishing what belongs within the sphere of natural right and what forms part of the aspirations of the working classes and which, therefore, can be pursued by legitimate means as an ideal.

He has warned that "a danger is present when it is claimed that the wage-earners in an enterprise

have the right to economic co-management, especially when the exercise of this right rests in reality, directly or indirectly, with organizations managed from outside the enterprise."

In the main, therefore, there is actually no true right of a worker to co-management; but this does not prevent employers from granting participation in some form and measure to the workmen, just as it does not impede the state from conferring upon labor the means to make its voice heard in the management of certain industries and in certain cases where the overwhelming power of anonymous capital, left to itself, manifestly harms the community.

From the tenor of that passage, and from the circumstances in which it was written, one can conclude, I think, that it was intended to be the Holy See's final word on the co-management discussion. The doctrine is clear. Workers have no natural right to co-management. They may, however, through legitimate means—among which, presumably, collective bargaining is one—seek it as an ideal. In the past, such voluntary agreements granting workers a share in management have been productive, as Pius XI noted, of "no small gain for both wage-earners and employers." Finally, where the common good indicates the need, the state may legitimately provide that in certain enterprises the workers be given a voice in policy-making.

Manpower policy and student deferment

Gordon George

CAMPUS ODDS will be a lot longer against draft postponement in 1953. There is no secret about the proposed cut-down on student deferment. Selective Service and Manpower officials say they will soon begin to take larger slices of the school population for the two-year hitch of military service. Only last month, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, warned students who expect to attend college next fall that they must meet stiffer deferment regulations.

What are the reasons for this top-level decision? Primarily it is a question of the mathematics of manpower; a simple matter of addition to and subtraction from the 18½-to-26-year-old pool. In order to bring the armed forces to the figure of 3.7 million authorized by Congress, the draft boards are drawing off more men from the top of that pool than there are new men of military age entering it at the bottom. So the pool is getting low. Unless, say some officials, draft boards increase the number available by cutting down on deferments, the pool will run dry.

Fr. George, S.J., is a contributing editor of AMERICA.

That is why there is talk of a levy on the young fathers not yet 26, some 900,000 of them, who have up to the present been deferred on grounds of dependency. That is why the odds are growing longer against continuation of deferment for some 200,000 college students. Their younger brothers just coming into college will likely meet stiffer tests for draft postponement.

Here is how the problem arose. Before the Korean conflict began in the summer of 1950, the U. S. Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force had a total manpower strength of about 1.5 million. These were volunteers. Along with Korea came an absolute need for expansion of the armed forces. To achieve this expansion the compulsory system of the draft, already on the books since 1948, had to be swung into action. In the first year of the Korean action, 510,000 men, many of them from the National Guard and the Reserves, were drafted. In the second year 390,000 were taken. Subsequent draft levies, along with voluntary enlistments and re-enlistments, have built the armed forces up to their present size of about 3.5 million.

The big job for Selective Service is to maintain that figure and eventually boost it to the 3.7 million authorized by Congress. According to General Hershey, the armed forces, in the year ending next June 30, will need 1.2 million new men—one million for average annual replacements for draftees and volunteers who have come to the end of their term of service, and 200,000 to build the over-all military strength up to 3.7 million. Selective Service experts figure that if voluntary enlistments continue at their present rate, the armed forces will need an average of 54,000 draftees a month. That means a drain on the manpower pool of over 600,000 in a year.

Where to get 600,000 draftees a year? That is the Selective Service problem. There would be no difficulty, of course, if the pool kept filling up from the bottom with qualified men as they came of military age. But it doesn't. For example, in the year ending last June only about 830,000 youths reached military age. Under present regulations many of these will be unavailable because of physical or mental unfitness or because they are eligible for deferment on the grounds that their occupational training or studies are more essential than their present military service to the future well-being of the nation.

The fact is that the low birth rates of the depression years of the 1930's are giving the nation a new low in fresh manpower during these critical years. According to a report of the National Manpower Council, in the mid-1940's about 100,000 males turned 18 each month. In 1952 the rate was below 90,000. In the next three years there will be a slight gain, with about 92,000 reaching this age each month. The number will rise to 97,000 in 1956 and will increase steadily through 1960.

The next few years, then, will put the pinch on manpower resources. Hence the fear that under present regulations the pool will soon be exhausted. Arthur

S. Flemming, Federal Manpower director, warned recently that it is "decreasing at a rather rapid rate." Draft boards are now down to the 19-year-olds, having exhausted the supply of men from 25 down. Last June there were an estimated 900,000 men available for draft under present rules. A report in *U. S. News & World Report* for November 7 estimates that this number will drop to 650,000 by June 1953, to 570,000 by June 1954, to 280,000 by June 1955.

What are the prospects then for the college student? Mr. Flemming stated that when the number of available men drops below 500,000, changes will be made in the deferment rules for students. The changes should come in the 1953 school year, he felt, and certainly before the beginning of the 1954-55 year.

In spite of these statements, it is not easy to predict with certainty the prospects for student deferment. Heavily increased casualties in Korea or elsewhere could alter the picture a great deal. So could other imponderables, like a change in the rate of voluntary enlistment, or a change in the existing law by act of Congress. Besides that, there are alternative ways of dealing with the shrinkage in the manpower pool and the danger it presents. Canceling student deferments is not the only way. The National Manpower Council, which is composed of leaders in labor, industry, education and public service from all sections of the country, under the chairmanship of James D. Zellerbach, and operates under a grant from the Ford Foundation, has made a year-long study of the problem, and issued a report (*Student Deferment and National Manpower Policy*. Columbia Univ. Press, 1952). The Council states its opposition to any radical change in the deferment policy for students and suggests the following alternatives: increasing the number of career men in the military services; inducting or recruiting men from outside the pool; making certain classes of veterans liable for service; providing for the induction of fathers; utilizing women more effectively in the armed forces; reducing the mental and physical standards of induction.

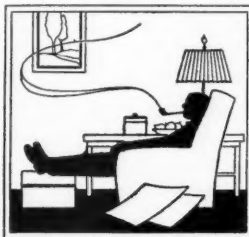
In spite of the Council's report, it seems certain that if the Army has its way (and practically all draftees end up in the Army), there will be very few student deferments after 1953. Frank Pace Jr., Secretary of the Army, makes no bones about it. He wants them at 18, and before college. The Army motto is, "Get 'em in, get 'em out and get 'em all!" General Hershey, in an article published last September in his agency's monthly newspaper, *Selective Service*, expressed his conviction that "eventually, for the majority, military training should precede college training."

At present, Selective Service has, under the President, power to make the General's plan a reality. No new act of Congress would be necessary, and only the President could interfere.

What will President-elect Eisenhower be likely to do next year when the chips are down? As Chief of Staff back in 1948, in a report to the Secretary of the Army, he wrote: "Universal Military Training is an

essential measure under present circumstances." That was two years before Korea. It is hardly likely that he will boggle at the much less radical and controversial plan of the Army and the Selective Service for extension of the pre-college draft.

FEATURE "X"



Sister Vincent, who teaches in St. Joseph Academy, Columbus, Ohio, offers a few timely words about untimely celebrations during the season of Advent. They may be read in conjunction with our editorial on p. 268.

CHRISTMAS is just around the corner again and some of us have already begun the annual shaking of heads while commenting sadly on the commercialism of the season and the noticeably pagan developments that are robbing the feast of its real meaning. Fortunately, there have been some valiant and successful attempts to put Christ back into Christmas. We are urged to send cards with religious meaning, to have a crib in every home. In many places, Christmas parades and store-window displays strike a religious note. These are certainly steps in the right direction. They lead up to a truer celebration of the feast; for with Christ back in Christmas, it makes a difference when and how we celebrate it. And we begin to see the significance of the season of preparation preceding Christmas.

Would it not be helpful now to have some sort of drive to make Advent a real preparation for Christmas? If properly observed, its four weeks can be a most fruitful time in our lives; but the whole spirit of reverent expectation can be wasted and lost by anticipating the celebration of Christmas.

There are hopeful signs of a renewed interest and participation in this beautiful season. We read of Catholic families making use of the Advent-wreath custom in their homes, of mothers in parishes being made especially aware of the beautiful significance of the Ember Wednesday Mass, of parents explaining and using the "O" Antiphons during family prayers. But such efforts still seem isolated and small in comparison with the obvious need.

Each year we have the anomaly, even in our own Catholic organizations, of Christmas parties a week or two before Christmas; and this during the very time when the spirit of preparation should be most encouraged. Should we really let ourselves be led so far away from the Church's spirit of expectation by our necessary contact with the world of buying and selling?

Our schools offer a wonderful opportunity to those who wish to give full meaning to Advent. Sometimes it seems that the opportunity is lost. One finds classrooms, as early as the third week of this holy season, fully decorated with holly and bells, a Christmas tree, a replica of the Bethlehem scene, not to mention candles and Santa Claus figures in the windows. Are not Christmas hymns at that time out of place, and Christmas parties much more so?

Concentrating classroom decorations on symbols of the coming feast, singing Advent hymns, using brief liturgical prayers of expectation and longing, making an intelligent use of the "O" Antiphons during Advent—all these constitute a richly productive preparation for the great feast. Would it not be possible to invite the students back during the holidays to celebrate their Christmas party, rather than to break into the over-all picture of expectancy with a Santa Claus party in the middle of Advent? Some schools are doing these things. They are using every opportunity, no matter how apparently insignificant, to convey to students the true meaning and spirit of Advent. These schools formerly used Christmas music on the public-address

system between classes, sometimes a full week before Christmas. They now use this music during the octave of the Epiphany. Up until February 2, the mystery of the Word made Flesh is consistently referred to and honored in prayer and joyful songs.

Schools can guide our thinking, but it is in the home that a spirit of preparation is best fostered and most surely achieved. A recent AMERICA article ("Put God in Your Child's Life," 9/20) and the correspondence arising from it have suggested materials that are of help to parents in making religious truths a part of everyday living. Some of these have valuable suggestions for Advent. In the Correspondence columns for November 1, Mrs. Eileen Loclainn describes the Advent customs in her home. Besides using these positive means to help children prepare for and celebrate Christmas fittingly, parents will avoid any artificial forcing of the Christmas spirit, such as decorating the tree and displaying the crib while Advent is yet running its course. These things are to be kept for the beautiful feast itself and its continued celebration during the weeks that follow.

SISTER VINCENT, S.N.D. DE N.

A pattern in a half-year's fiction

Harold C. Gardiner

(This is the fiction roundup for the past six months, which space limitations nudged out of last week's issue.)

Fiction for the past six months, it appears to this observer, has been showing a rather interesting pattern. It can probably be outlined in brief by saying that many of the books coming to U. S. readers from abroad seem to be more concerned with the whole man than do most of the novels authored by American writers. The home talent, it appears, is interested in man as a political or a social or an economic or a sensual being; the foreign writers seem able to interest themselves to a greater degree in man as all these beings together, plus something that engages the American author all too little—man as an aspiring and worshiping being.

This is not to say, of course, that all foreign authors conceive their characters in this full measure; nor is it to claim that all American authors are confined by their conceptions and their technique to a truncated treatment of man. But I believe that a summary recall of the prominent books of the past half-year will bear out the initial observation.

Two books from England, both historical novels, top any list that could be compiled. Edith Simon's *The Golden Hand* (Putnam, \$4) is a tale of the England of 1347-1400, and concerns the faith, the love

LITERATURE AND ARTS

and devotion, the intrigue and brutality and human toil that surrounded the building of a great cathedral. H. F. M. Prescott's *The Man on a Donkey* (Macmillan, \$5) chooses the reign of Henry VIII and the Pilgrimage of Grace, through which the Northern Lords and Commons endeavored to head the King off from his reckless and irreverent confiscation of the monasteries. In both these fine novels—and the second is the greater—we are quite completely and intimately immersed in the total life of a people in the sense that we do not read about them from the outside in, but live with them from the inside out. These books are the answer to the skeptic who wants to know what good mere historical novels are, anyway, when we have straight history to read. Here history comes alive—the history of the time and the history of the souls who shaped the times or were broken by them.

The U. S. publishing scene, by contrast, offers but one book that is even closely comparable. It is Gladys Schmitt's *Confessors of the Name* (Dial, \$3.95), which deals with the persecutions under the Roman Emperor Decius (250-251). The panorama is large, the tone

reverent and authentic, and yet the characters are cold and stiff. Miss Schmitt does not seem to have got under the skin of her subject as her English fellow-artists did so movingly.

To return to the foreign scene, there is a richness to Evelyn Waugh's *Men at Arms* (Little, Brown. \$3) which makes itself felt even through the thus-far limited portrait he has drawn of a good man—though one rather outmoded and futile in a world at war—who clings to ideals for the reason that they are ideals. One has the feeling that as the projected trilogy about Guy Crouchback takes shape, Waugh will succeed in giving us a more rounded picture of how the aristocratic, classical and Catholic England he rather nostalgically loves has still something vital to say to the modern world.

France has sent us two books that more than challenge the American novelist in their portrayal of the springs of human action. In *Island Priest* (Dutton. \$3), Henri Queffelec probes the really fierce yearning of a group of French peasants to have their priest and the ministrations of the Church. This leads them practically to force the erstwhile sexton of the island church to take on many priestly functions. The description of how he does bring some consolation to the lonely people underscores the fundamental longing of the human heart for a realization of God's providence.

In *The Loved and the Unloved* (Pellegrini & Cudahy. \$3), François Mauriac paints another of his small but intense canvases of two loves, one pure, the other degrading. One has to read carefully to catch the spiritual significance, but the unmistakable trend of the study is to show the grace of God working in and through the love that might have destroyed. Both these French novels are remarkable for their economy of style. They make in a brief hundred pages or so a point that many a U. S. novelist would have failed to make in two volumes.

Space does not allow long analyses, but I would nominate the following books from abroad as ones that catch the whole man admirably and do not dwell distortingly on only one aspect of human life: *The Halo on the Sword*, by Mary Purcell (Newman. \$3), a stirring fictionalized account of St. Joan of Arc; *Don Camillo and His Flock*, by Giovanni Guareschi (Pellegrini & Cudahy. \$3), a continuation of the story of the doughty Italian parish priest and his Communist adversaries in the village; *The Golden Thread*, by Louis de Wohl (Lippincott. \$3), another of the author's fictionalized lives of the saints, this one being about St. Ignatius Loyola; *The Wooden Statue*, by Dorothy Mackinder (McMullen. \$2.95), a story of the influence on an agnostic doctor of the quiet and selfless life of a group of nuns.

Lest one think that I can see no "wholeness" in the contemporary novel unless it be concerned with an

obviously religious theme, let me go on to nominate the following books from overseas as being hearteningly comprehensive in their study of man and his motivations. *Journey with Strangers*, by H. C. Hutchinson (Rinehart. \$4), though concerned with a theme that is slightly worn by now—the flight of some Poles before the invading hordes and their nightmare life in concentration camps—is admirably lighted by the spiritual integrity that glows through the grim pages. And in *Testimonies* (Harcourt, Brace. \$3), Patrick O'Brian injects a fine note of maturity into a tragic love story in North Wales; it has a realism that springs from credible human action rather than from a heaping-up of extraneous details.

Here we leave the books that I feel are illustrative of the point with which these remarks began. There are, to be sure, other good books from abroad, and I list some of them here to jog memories.

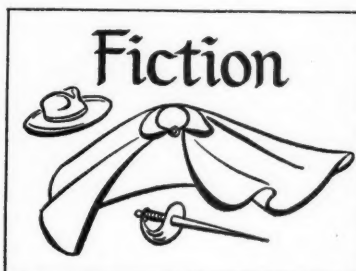
Jan de Hartog has done a good seaway story in *The Distant Shore* (Harpers. \$3.50), which is better for its salty atmosphere than for its characterization. In *The Time of the Assassins* (Lippincott. \$3.75), Geoffrey Blunden has etched a thrilling picture of the totalitarian mind at work that will appeal to readers who like Koestler's *Darkness at Noon*. A powerful

and sustained story of primitive Alaskan life and the degradation of the Indians through the advent of the white man's civilization is offered by Peter Freuchen in *The Law of Larion* (McGraw-Hill. \$3.75).

What have the American novelists had to offer, and how do their novels compare under the point of view we have chosen for our discussion?

Well, the number one book of the season is Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (Scribners. \$3). It is an excellent piece of prose, but extremely limited in its conception of human life and motivation. It says unmistakably, as it tells of the titanic struggle of the old fisherman with the giant marlin, that all that really matters is to have the stiff upper lip, the stoic spirit that will not admit defeat and which will therefore snatch victory from defeat. This, it seems safe to say, is but a limited philosophy of man. John Steinbeck has attempted more, much more, in *East of Eden* (Viking. \$4.50). He has tried to give a great panorama of the West and of some families (his own included) which were concerned with its settlement and development. Interspersed are random and not-too-coherent asides on the meaning of life, moral responsibility, sin and its consequences. Mr. Steinbeck has won an E for effort, and shown that his earlier naturalism is undergoing a sea-change, but he has not yet seen man whole.

The two American novels which approach closest to a comprehensive view have been *The Weak and the Strong*, by Julia Savarese (Putnam. \$3.50), and *Bread from Heaven*, by Henrietta Buckmaster (Random House. \$3). The first is a study of the survival of ideals amid poverty; the apparently strong character (the



Italian mother who is determined that her family will rise in the material scale) is shown in the end not to have the moral fiber that the superficially weak father manifests. It is a fine and warm story of the triumph of character over environment, and a splendid beginning to the trilogy promised about the same theme.

The second book is a rather muted study of human charity, as it tells how a couple of refugee boys disturb the placid surface of a little New England town, how they are both feared and welcomed and cause the villagers some heart-searching until a tragedy is the occasion of their finding home after all their wanderings and ostracism.

Two other books essay a deeply spiritual theme, but somehow fail to strike the same note of reality. In *You, the Jury* (Longmans, Green. \$3), Mary Borden portrays a minister of religion who tries to live literally his conception of what Christ was. It heaps on him charges of being a radical, a Communist, and finally plunges him into a court trial for his life. It is rather oddly moving, but the confusion that envelops the main character blunts the edge of the total credibility. More searching is Mary O'Hara's *The Son of Adam Wyncgate* (McKay. \$3.75), the story of another minister's attempt to prevent anything coming between himself and his love of God—the main thing, he finds, is his devotion to his unfaithful wife. The inner conflict is well and unsentimentally done.

Last, an unusual theme is quite well handled in *Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison*, by Charles Shaw (Crown. \$3). It seems that a U. S. marine and an American nun are marooned on the same Pacific island during the war. From this explosive situation, Mr. Shaw has constructed a tale remarkable for its restraint and good

taste, though the nun is perhaps a little too sugary.

Other American novels which are worth a mention, though their scope is more limited, are: *Matador*, by Barnaby Conrad (Houghton Mifflin. \$2.75), the story of life and death in the bull ring, notable for its spare and authentic style; *Morning Star*, by J. L. Hodson (Simon & Schuster. \$3.50), a newspaper story that deals with the struggle between an idealistic and a hypocritical type of editor for control of the paper; *The Red Carpet*, by Dan Wickenden (Morrow. \$3.50), whose hero is a young man from the Midwest who comes to New York to make his mark as a writer and gets caught up in a rather Bohemian atmosphere; *The House of Shanahan*, by Roger Dooley (Doubleday. \$3), a continuation of the author's study of the assimilation of the Irish into American social and cultural life; *The Barking of a Lonely Fox*, by Guido d'Agostino (McGraw-Hill. \$3), a well-written tale of farm life and the discontent of the younger people with the constant struggle.

Our survey must here end. There are, indeed, many more books that might be mentioned or discussed, but perhaps these are sufficient to illustrate the point that seems to me to be brought home by the respective foreign and American novels. In the best of the imports there seems to me to be a richness that even the best of the U. S. product does not attain. Why that is so—if it is so—I will have to leave our readers to speculate about. Can it be because the European writer, by and large, has had an education that is more deeply humanistic? Has the American writer been taught to see human nature all compartmentalized, but rarely in the round? May it all boil down not merely to overspecialization in education but to the myopia engendered by educational secularism?

"Most venerated citizen"

THE LIFE OF JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, 1834-1921.

By John Tracy Ellis. Bruce. 2 Vol.: 1,480p. \$17.50

The late President Theodore Roosevelt aptly summed up the achievements of Cardinal Gibbons in a letter written during the first world war. To the Cardinal, for whom he had always felt a deep personal attachment, he wrote: "Taking your life as a whole, I think you now occupy the position of being the most respected and venerated and useful citizen of our country." The feeling was not unique. It was shared by almost every President, every high official of America, and every prominent churchman during the long years that the Cardinal ruled the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore. That thin, frail man, who served his God so well and loved his native America so deeply, commanded the

respect and affection of his fellow-Catholics and fellow-Americans.

The secret of his greatness is not easily grasped. There was no great originality in his writings, nor in the projects he launched and defended. His defense of the Knights of Labor at a critical period in industrial relations was inspired by another bishop, as was his support of the Catholic University project. His appearance was not impressive, and he had few of the qualities of the great orator.

What he did have, however, was an unfeigned simplicity of life and manner. He was perfectly at ease whether dining with the President of the United States or relaxing in a game of quoits with children. He loved his quiet afternoon walk along Charles Street in Baltimore, and he took his place in the Councils of the Church with that same quiet and approachable way. Joined with simplicity, there was a profound love of his fellow-man. He could be hurt or angered, but he could not cherish resentment. He never considered color or religion or

BOOKS

political belief a barrier to his friendship.

The author spent more than six years of painstaking labor in gathering the documents and material for this definitive biography of Cardinal Gibbons. In writing the book, he has related the most important chapter in American Catholic history. During the lifetime of this keystone prelate, the relationship of the Catholic Church to America was fully clarified for the first time. The story of the long battle against bias and bigotry is told impartially and objectively. It involved the long conflict with the American Protective Association, the Ku Klux Klan and the instinctive distrust of Catholicism on the part of non-Catholics. The author has portrayed the struggle without rancor or bitterness.

CHRISTMAS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE IN THIS PICTURE



THESE GIFTS WILL BRING THEM TO MIND ALL YEAR—

THE BOOK OF THE SAVIOUR

(The first section of this, on Bethlehem and Nazareth, reads like a Christmas anthology: the whole book, for which forty authors are responsible, is a better life of Our Lord than any one man could write.)

AND—

THE MARY BOOK

(In which thirty-seven authors write at their very best on Our Lady, and in which also, naturally, you will find much about Christmas.)

Both these are assembled by F.J. Sheed

They are produced as companion volumes, both are illustrated with reproductions of great pictures.

\$4.00 each from any bookstore

We do realize that these two books probably won't solve the whole of your Christmas present problems. Let us send you free and postpaid the Christmas number of Sheed and Ward's OWN TRUMPET, which contains among other things, a Christmas catalog. Write for it to Agatha MacGill,

SHEED & WARD

New York 3

**The Outstanding
Catholic novel
of the year is the
perfect
Christmas gift**



CEDAR OF LEBANON

By JOHN COSGROVE

A dramatic, moving and inspiring novel of the life of Christ and the early years of the Christian Era, as seen through the adventures of a Roman noble. 490 pages \$3.50

At all bookstores

McMULLEN BOOKS, INC.
22 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.

Vital Duty of Christian Citizenship

THE MORAL OBLIGATION OF VOTING

TITUS CRANNY, S.A.

Rector, Atonement Seminary,
Washington, D. C.

For religious and clergy, and interested laity. For every seminary, college and university library.

Special treatment of statements of the Popes, members of the hierarchy, and theologians.

Order from author
\$2 per copy

It is only upon finishing the book that one appreciates the magnitude of the task that faced the author. There were few rapid or hasty decisions in Gibbons' life. Most of the issues developed slowly and gradually, as a result of careful consultation with his fellow-bishops. In the author's presentation of those issues, the many facets of the Cardinal's career have been brought to light. The question of Church and State, for example, was highly complicated. It was not merely a conflict that concerned the separation of Church and State in America. This was the age of the *Kulturkampf*, and of bitterly antierarchical governments in Italy and France. Gibbons had to fight in America for the liberty of the Church, and in Europe for the American concept of government, at a time when that concept seemed to many inevitably linked to radicalism and anti-Catholicism.

The memorial of Cardinal Gibbons which defended the rights of the Knights of Labor to organize without fear of ecclesiastical condemnation was written four years before the first great labor encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. His successful defense of the Knights certainly had its impact upon Rome during the period when the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* was being composed.

For the whole man

THE FAITH AND MODERN MAN

By Romano Guardini. Pantheon. 166p.
\$2.75

More books like this should be written. Originally twelve lectures given in a Berlin church during World War II, these essays by Father Guardini contain a restatement, in terms of contemporary life and experience, of the Church's apologetic teaching.

Writing in the tradition of de Lubac, Guardini sets out to re-examine and clarify for modern man various fundamentals of the Catholic faith, particularly those aspects of it that are challenged in the modern world. In order he treats adoration, God's patience, God's dominion and man's freedom, the Lordship of Christ, providence, revelation as history, faith, doubt in the various stages of life, dogma, the saints, the devil, purgatory.

There is little doubt that this European priest is in touch with the modern intellectual mind, even the modern peasant or proletarian mind. However, it is strange that the author has nothing on the natural moral law; nor does he treat in any of its aspects the social and political philosophy of

Apart from his books, among which, of course, *The Faith of Our Fathers* towers above all, the Cardinal devoted his attention to the parochial schools, and to the more delicate problem of dealing with foreign-born Catholics. Although sympathetic with the national feelings of the immigrants, he did not wish the Church or her school system to be the means of preserving national islands within the United States. He did not believe that there should be German-Americans, or Polish-Americans, or Irish-Americans. If his contention had prevailed, much of the prejudice against national groups in the early twentieth century would have been more easily and earlier dispelled.

The Life of James Cardinal Gibbons is one of the most outstanding books on American Church history in recent years. A biography of Gibbons has long been needed, and the author has made an extremely important contribution with his masterful and scholarly study.

The bibliographical essay at the conclusion of the work is full and more than adequate, and well explains the long years necessary in the preparation of the two volumes. Yet the easy and smooth style of the story makes it most acceptable for the average reader.

AIDAN C. McMULLEN

the Church, particularly as it relates to the poor and underprivileged, minority rights, international order, Church and State. In a section of the world where the Communist mystique threatens what is left of Christian culture in Europe (as Hitlerism did earlier), such treatises would not be without value.

The thing that I like about this book is that it appeals to the whole man, not merely to his mind. It is argumentative without being polemic, dispassionate without being cold. The mistake frequently made in apologetic treatises, even when they are of the essay type, is that they seem to imply that a Q.E.D. means a converted soul. Guardini does not fall into that error.

All of his chapters are not equally valuable, as one might expect. I thought well of his chapters on faith, where obviously he is writing out of great experience with people. His treatment of the Lordship of Christ is quite pertinent.

If chapters could be added on grace, the Mystical Body of Christ, and the sacramental system, this would be a fine manual for the instruction of converts.

I do not see, for the life of me, why even essays cannot be indexed.

GEORGE A. KELLY

A "spiritual unity"

UNDERSTANDING EUROPE

By Christopher Dawson. Sheed & Ward. 261p. \$3.50

Christopher Dawson stands almost unique among modern historiographers for the influence of his thought on students and writers of history. Even Arnold Toynbee's many-sided *Study of History*, crowded with illustrations and detailed comparisons as it is, has not come so near to the basic problems of history and its recording. Dawson's talent for lucid narration as well as his deep, intimate knowledge of past ages has been praised many times and this new work will certainly give grounds for redoubled praise.

Dawson has fulfilled exhaustively the purpose of his book, namely, to study Europe not only as a society of peoples but also as a spiritual unity, and to demonstrate that the modern revolt against Europe is the inevitable result of its loss of common spiritual aims.

It would be unfair to restrict a review of this work to a mere description, for Dawson's ideas are provocative and his many conclusions cry for meditation. After having studied all the vicissitudes of modern history, he speaks in the final pages of *Understanding Europe* of a sacred tradition which is still present in our secularized civilization like a river in the desert. "A genuine religious education," he affirms, "can still use [this tradition] to irrigate the thirsty lands and to change the face of the world with the promise of new life." But what does he mean by a "genuine religious education"?

He states that modern religious education has proved defective because there is in it "no sense of revelation, no joyous sense of a discovery of a new and wonderful reality." We have therefore to conclude that the true religious education through which our civilization is to be saved is such education as "leads to the contemplation of divine mysteries," an education oriented toward the dramatic life of Jesus Christ Himself.

But our Lord, although beyond comparison with any other person, is not the only hero of the drama of history. There are other minor heroes who may also help us to educate, to lead out of the darkness to the light. If Christ is the archetype, they are also typical of our civilization. But curiously enough, the only time Dawson speaks of "the most typical representatives of our civilization," of men who were "not primarily citizens of a particular state," but of our civilized society as a whole, he names Erasmus, Leibnitz and Goethe.

The ideal gift book for Christmas

Why I Became A Priest

Edited by Rev. George L. Kane

IN your consideration of the priesthood you have probably asked yourself what made the priests you know choose that way of life. This book will answer that question for you—answer it with neither sentimentality nor didacticism, but with a fine blend of inside stories, sound theology, anecdotes, motives and personal viewpoints. The contributors include, among others, such dynamic personalities as Fathers Peyton, Keller and Merton, Archbishop Lucey and Bishop Sheen, and, of course, Father X. Especially recommended for seminarians, teen-agers and young men.

paper \$1.00

cloth \$2.50

Wherever good books are sold

THE NEWMAN PRESS

Westminster, Maryland

An Apostle to Protestants

FATHER HECKER and his friends

by JOSEPH MCSORLEY, C.S.P.

This is a vital, scholarly, spiritually stimulating and eminently readable story. It describes an extraordinary band of men who a century ago undertook to tell Americans the truth about the Catholic Church. Their leader, with whom the reader becomes intimately acquainted in these pages, was the lovable, dynamic, self-educated, religious pioneer, Isaac Hecker, who passed part of his early life at Brook Farm.

Father Hecker and His Friends gives a clear picture of elements that went into the development of the Catholic Church in the United States.

Written by the author of the unique *Outline History of the Catholic Church by Centuries* and *Meditations for Everyman*, this new book may be recommended heartily for use as a permanently valuable gift to friends, Catholics and non-Catholics, students or laymen, priests or religious. \$3.95

At your bookstore or from

B. HERDER BOOK CO.

15 & 17 South Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

He mentions various saints only in passing and never with the purpose of characterizing their entire significance. And yet if there ever was a conflict bearing fruit in the shape of new values, it was the conflict of the saint and his surroundings. The only possible rescue from our present dangerous situation is not just in the change of some theoretical order of society, but rather in the advent of new heroes who do not ask for the security of an order but choose the risk of a basic insecurity.

Forgetting the saints, Dawson stresses the Greek element in our civilization. He emphasizes, moreover,

the activities of the humanitarian inheritors of this element. One may wonder whether Erasmus, Leibnitz and Goethe really are in any way the heroes whose example we need. One may wonder even more whether it was the Greeks who really, as Dawson affirms, created the "Western idea of man."

As to Erasmus, Leibnitz and Goethe, they had one thing in common—skepticism. Dawson's selection of their names as representative of "Western" civilization is bound to confirm in many minds the condemnation of the West. For the West, above all the modern West, means skepticism, an

attitude which may be defined as a frustrated attempt to remain civilized without having any saints. If our civilization is to be saved through education, this education must be directed toward the example of the victorious heroes of faith and not toward the example of the apostles of a tragic—no matter how methodical—skepticism.

BOHDAN CHUDOBA

THE WONDERFUL COUNTRY

By Tom Lea. Little, Brown. 387p. \$3.75

Tom Lea, whose first novel in 1949 was a very fine book entitled *The Brave Bulls*, is a writer with a good deal more talent than most of his contemporaries. In an age when other intense young men compose symbolic tales in obscure styles combining the worst of Henry James and Faulkner, Mr. Lea seems refreshingly aware that it is a storyteller's prime duty to tell an interesting story.

It is, however, an occupational hazard of writers that a successful first novel must be followed by a second, and Mr. Lea has not duplicated the considerable accomplishment of his first work. *The Wonderful Country* is a western story, and while there need be no apologies for this fact in itself, the truth is that Lea brings nothing new, either in story or characterization, to this medium.

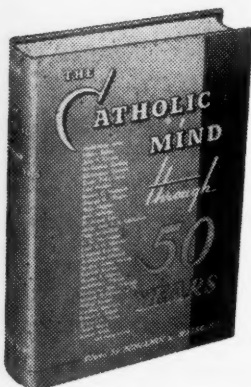
Here are all the conventional fixtures of this literary species—Apache Indians, U. S. Cavalry, Texas Rangers, Mexican revolutionists, the Rio Grande and the grim, tight-lipped hero type that has provided Gary Cooper with his life's work.

The hero's name in this case is Martin Brady, a young fellow who has been since childhood a gunman for Mexican revolutionaries, and who would now like to exchange his past in favor of the more honorable, if not peaceful existence of a Texas Ranger. He finally realizes his ambition, but not before he has killed a heap of Apaches, out-drawn a no-account *hombre* in a saloon, and lost Lagrimas, his horse and his one true friend.

It was evidently intended that this story should be viewed as something more than a conventional western. There is, for example, the grandness of the title, the author's statement that "this is a story I had to write" and the publisher's observation that "in the manner of telling, this is an adventure story," a meaningless remark obviously meant to imply that, while this may look like an ordinary adventure story, it is actually a good deal more.

But it is not. For, although the author's restrained, sensitive style

Ready for you—your library
or for that very special Christmas gift
which you are searching for—



THE CATHOLIC MIND THROUGH 50 YEARS

Edited by Benjamin L. Masse, S.J.

- A top collection of outstanding selections from the Catholic Mind, 1903-1953.
- 20 sections.
- More than 100 chapters by Distinguished Churchmen and Lay Authorities.
- The ideal gift for anyone interested in the great problems that are shaking our world.
- The best of the best in Catholic thought through fifty years.

704 pages \$5.00

At your Catholic bookstore

THE AMERICA PRESS

70 E. 45th Street

New York 17, N. Y.

ined as a
civilized
of our civ-
gh educa-
e directed
victorious
ward the
a tragic-
kepticism.
HU DOBA

RY

yn. 387p.

l in 1949
titled *The*
h a good
st of his
hen other
symbolic
ining the
Faulkner,
ware that
ty to tell

upational
successful
ved by a
not du-
omplish-
Wonderful
and while
s for this
that Lea
in story
medium.
ventional
species-
ry, Texas
nists, the
ht-lipped
led Gary
rk.

s case is
low who
gunman
and who
his past
le, if not
s Ranger.
tion, but
heap of
o-account
agrimas,
riend.
that this
omething
western.
randness
statement
rite" and
that "in
s an ad-
s remark
at, while
nary ad-
a good

ugh the
ve style

raises the story above the level of the Zane Grey thriller, the reader cannot help feeling that this is, after all, a trail he has been down many times before. RICHARD C. CROWLEY

Recommended for the biography shelf

JUDGE MEDINA, by Hawthorne Daniel (Funk. \$4), is a pleasant and profitable introduction to one of the leading figures of the current scene, famous for his presiding at the 1949 New York trial of the eleven top U. S. Communists.

WITH INK AND CROZIER, by Richard Ginder (Our Sunday Visitor. \$2.50), is a warm tribute to Fort Wayne's Bishop Noll and an account of his pioneer work in Catholic journalism.

FROM CONFUCIUS TO CHRIST, by Paul K. T. Sih (Sheed & Ward. \$3), maps the spiritual journey of the Chinese diplomat and UN delegate.

NO SECRET IS SAFE, by Mark Tennien (Farrar, Strauss & Young. \$3.50), tells the thrilling and revealing story of the imprisonment of a Maryknoll Missionary at the hands of the Chinese Reds. A Vermonter, Fr. Tennien spent thirty years in China and reads and speaks the language fluently. He was expelled by the Reds in 1951, after spending eight months in prison. He describes the extermination of the landlord class, the "brain-washing" and the tortures used to extract confessions and to make China over in the Communist image.

LIGHT ON A DARK HORSE, by Roy Campbell (Regnery. \$4). Zest for life and extreme black-and-white views of many complex problems mark this autobiography of the South African poet-adventurer. He had a full life, being at one time or another a big-game hunter, a circus performer, a pugilist, a bullfighter and a radio executive, as well as being a veteran of two world wars and the Spanish Civil War.

REV. AIDAN C. McMULLEN, S.J., is in the History Department at St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

REV. GEORGE A KELLY is an assistant at St Monica's Church, New York City.

RICHARD C. CROWLEY, on the book-review staff of the *Sign*, is associate editor of the *Christophers*.

BOHDAN CHUDOBA is a member of the history faculty at Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE WORD

"Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, who shall make ready thy way before thee" (Matt. 11:10; second Sunday of Advent).

Glorious indeed was the mission entrusted to John, the son of Zachary. His it was to prepare the people of Israel for the coming of the promised Redeemer. And gloriously did John fulfil his mission.

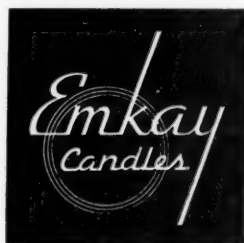
A single factor, which John the Baptist developed within himself with God's help, perfectly fitted him for the task he was to perform. This was a dominating sense of dedication to the service of God. In his earliest years he came to know the prophecy spoken even before his birth: "And thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of the Most High, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways" (Luke 1:76). That consciousness of what God wanted to do through him was the guiding principle of his boyhood, shaping all his attitudes and being the mainspring of his actions.

Perfection

is not enough..

As Purveyors to the Vatican, Emkay must—and does—produce perfect Church Candles at all times. But perfection alone is not enough. The candle nobody wants—perfect as it may be—is the one that's priced too high! Today, as through the years, Emkay solves the price problem for you by pioneering time-saving, cost-saving candle production techniques. Result—Emkay Church Candles come to you at the lowest possible price consistent with high quality standards set by the Church...

As perfect a symbol as a candle can be.

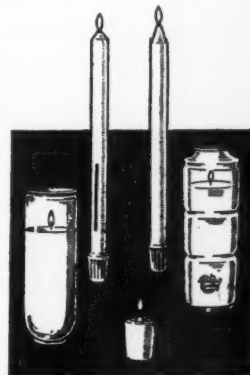
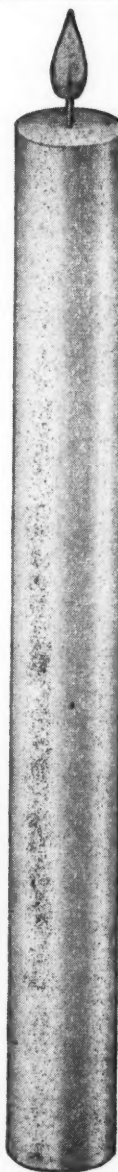


A Division of
**MUENCH-KREUZER
CANDLE CO., Inc.**
SYRACUSE 1, N.Y.
New York Chicago
New Orleans
Los Angeles San Francisco

PURVEYORS TO THE VATICAN BY APPOINTMENT

AMERICA DECEMBER 6, 1952

283



Get the BEST! Get
**FUNK & WAGNALLS
DICTIONARIES**

**New College Standard
Dictionary** EM. PHA - TYPE
Edition

Most complete college-size edition
—145,000 definitions—at-a-glance
pronunciation.

\$5.50 plain \$6.00 thumb-indexed

**New Desk Standard
Dictionary** EM. PHA - TYPE
Edition

Perfect for home and office use.
100,000 definitions—synonyms, an-
tonyms, secretarial practice, charts,
tables, etc., etc.

\$3.75 plain \$4.25 thumb-indexed

**New Standard
Dictionary** Unabridged
Edition

Accepted all over the world as unques-
tioned authority. 2,927 pages; 7,000 illus-
trations.

\$30.00 Buckram binding
\$35.00 Sheepskin binding

At Your Bookstore or Direct From

FUNK & WAGNALLS

153 E. 24 St. New York 10, N. Y.



**A GENERAL LITURGY
COURSE in ENGLISH
COMPLETE IN ONE BOOK**

A Thomistic study of the liturgical life
of the Church for Colleges and Semi-
naries.

**THE PRIESTHOOD
IN THE MYSTICAL BODY**

by Nicholas E. Persich, C.M., S.T.L.

A study of the theological principles which
bring into sharp focus the active partici-
pation of Christ, His ordained minister,
and the laity in the corporate worship of
the Mystical Body, and of the liturgy as
the effective ministry of Christ in the
sanctification and unification of the Mys-
tical Body and in the divine worship
offered by the whole Christ. Size 6 in.
x 9 in. 131 pages with bibliography.

Prices
Single Copy\$2.00
Ten or more, each..... 1.50

Order Direct from

KENRICK SEMINARY
Kenrick Road, St. Louis 19, Missouri

In obedience to the Holy Spirit, John later prepared in the desert for his brief ministry. Under the same guidance, he proclaimed the simple message which he was inspired to speak. He drew disciples to himself and trained them in prayer and self-denial and the spirit of penance. He directed these devoted disciples to leave him and follow Christ when the time came for the Saviour to take them as His apostles. John closed his own ministry by denouncing the scandalous life of King Herod. Then, perfectly content that he had accomplished all the work that had been appointed him, he welcomed the dun-geon and the executioner.

The other characteristics which make the Baptist so striking were truly but phases of his consciousness of dedication. We are in awe at the austerity of John's life—his coarse gar-ment of camel's hair, his desert abode, his fare of locusts and wild honey. The selfless zeal with which he devoted all his energies simply to building up the ministry of Christ wins our admi-ration. We wonder at the luminous simplicity of his character, his stead-fastness of purpose, the fearlessness and strength of his will. Yet all these traits derive naturally from his con-

viction that he had a work to do. It was God's work, and therefore so im-portant that in comparison nothing else could have any value.

One of the worst—and one of the most common—ways of misunder-standing a saint is to imagine him as a sort of puppet manipulated by God. To be sure, divine grace does work powerfully in those who attain high holiness. But the spiritual develop-ment of a saint is always the story of a human mind and a human will working with God's grace. It is ever a saga of a soul eager to know God's will and to do it. Obscure the human side and you lose the saint's value as a model.

Sorely does the world of our day need a voice crying out: "Repent, for the kingdom of God is at hand" (Matt. 3:2). As in the time of our Lord, men have grown worldly and cynical and selfish. And the Holy Spirit is seeking today in every parish and every neighborhood for men and women who will "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways." Every Catholic can be a voice drawing other people to the Saviour. For each can show forth in his life a complete dedication of his mind and will to Christ our Lord. PAUL A. REED, S.J.

THEATRE

THE CLIMATE OF EDEN. Every one whose experience has not been extremely limited has occasionally met otherwise agreeable people who relig-iously cherish highly individualist no-tions.

Such persons are often clean and benevolent in their intentions, intel-ligent in their views and charitable toward their fellow-men. It is only rarely, for instance, that one meets a more amiable personality than the Rev. Gerald Harmston, leading char-acter in Moss Hart's new play at the Martin Beck.

Mr. Harmston is head of a mission in the back country of British Guiana, assisted by his wife and children, the latter assuming larger responsibilities as they grow up. What sect he repre-sents is not mentioned, which is quite appropriate, since he appears to be largely on his own. With a rather vague creed and an elastic ritual, he creates a harmonious community in which he holds the respect as well as the devotion of the natives.

What Mr. Hart has given us is a portrait of Dr. Albert Schweitzer drawn on a miniature scale. His Mr.

Harmston brings music, literature and appreciation of beauty to the jungle along with the Gospel, developing a society in which worship, work and recreation are blended in an atmos-phere of reverence. Into this replica of Eden comes a young man, stricken with the neuroses and fevers of the "civilized" world, who causes a period of turmoil. But his soul-sickness is overcome by the wholesomeness of the community, and he departs a healed man, taking along with him one of the missionary's daughters.

The production was sponsored by Joseph M. Hyman and Bernard Hart, and directed by the author. The ac-tion proceeds in a two-level set art-fully contrived by Frederick Fox and lighted by Jean Rosenthal.

John Cromwell, as Harmston, inter-prets the role with gentle dignity. Isobel Elsom, as his wife, and Rose-mary Harris and Penelope Munday, his daughters, perform their assign-ments with assurance and skill. Sev-eral minor parts are capably handled. Actors, producers and technicians have contributed handsomely to pre-senting the play in the impressive pro-duction it deserves.

Mr. Hart intended *The Climate of Eden* as a departure from the frivolous mood of some of his earlier works in the direction of seriousness and ma-turity. He has achieved his goal in the sense that the play reflects the

CATH
bind
from
are
117
PL.

IRISH
Celti
for
876

IRISH
valu
Foun
\$1.00
cal tr
Moon
Iowa

JESUIT
school
Small
Welc
Cross

MISSIO
school
85,000
Louis
Harts

OUT O
Book
New

A

PUBLIS

Aton
Benz
Funt
B. H
Kenn
Infor
McM
New
Shoe

SPECI

Acco
Argo
Emk
John
Muer
Sext
Notic

SCHO

Barry
Calv
Good
Imma
Mary
Mt. S
Colle
Colle
Colle
St. Jo
St. M
St. W

Notices

12 cents per word
Payment with order

CATHOLIC BOOKS, greeting cards, leather bindings for bibles, missals, religious art from Italy, Oberammergau and Belgium are featured in The Guild Book Shop, 117 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. PL. 3-0225. Catalog on request.

IRISH BOOKS, Belleek China, Linens, Celtic Crosses, Rosaries, Cards, etc. Write for Catalog. Irish Industries Depot, Inc., 876 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

IRISH CHURCH LINENS: Outstanding values and qualities. Plexiglass Pall Foundations—5½", 6", 6½" and 7"—\$1.00. Silk Embroidery Floss. Ecclesiastical transfer patterns. Free Samples. Mary Moore, Importer, Box 394 M, Davenport, Iowa.

JESUIT HOME MISSION. My hope—a school to plant the Catholic tradition. Small contributions are precious and Welcome. Rev. John Risacher, S.J., Holy Cross Mission, Durham, North Carolina.

MISSIONARY PRIEST struggling to build school; 163 Catholics in two counties of 85,000 population. Please help us! Rev. Louis R. Williamson, St. Mary's Parish, Hartsville, South Carolina.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS located. Maimone Book Search, Box 29, Peck Slip Station, New York 38, N. Y.

Index to America's ADVERTISERS

DECEMBER 6 ISSUE

PUBLISHERS

Atonement Seminary	280
Benziger Brothers, Inc.	285
Funk & Wagnalls	284
B. Herder Book Co.	281
Kenrick Seminary	284
Information Magazine	288
McMullen Books, Inc.	280
Newman Press	281
Sheed & Ward, Inc.	279

SPECIAL SERVICES

Accordions	288
Argo Slides	285
Emkay Candles	283
John J. Hogan	288
Muench-Kreuzer Candle Co.	283
Sexton Quality Foods	288
Notices	285

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Barry College	iii
Caldwell College	iii
Good Counsel College	iii
Immaculate College	iii
Marymount College	iii
Mt. St. Agnes College	iii
College of New Rochelle	iii
College of Notre Dame of Md.	iii
College of St. Elizabeth	iii
College of St. Rose	iii
St. John's Preparatory School	iii
St. Mary-of-the-Woods	iii
St. Mary's Notre Dame	iii

kind of synthetic Eden that might be created in the laboratories of our secular colleges. It is an Eden in which, although no names are mentioned, the air is hospitable to Bertrand Russell's code of sex-behavior and to Margaret Sanger's theories of planned parenthood. While the community undeniably has its attractive side, it is upon examination not the unsullied society it appears at first glance. Mr. Hart writes with sincerity and delicacy but hardly with wisdom. THEOPHILUS LEWIS

FILMS

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. According to Samuel Goldwyn's four-million-dollar fairy story about the spinner of immortal fairy stories, Hans Christian Andersen (Danny Kaye) was a cobbler in a pastel, never-neverland village only vaguely resembling nineteenth-century Denmark. The village was also inhabited by colorfully garbed peasants who break into Frank Loesser songs on the slightest provocation. More important, it was filled with children whose enthusiasm for Hans' tale-spinning and consequent lack of enthusiasm for the dull routine of school got him into trouble with the town fathers and sent him packing for Copenhagen.

Once established as cobbler for the Copenhagen ballet, Hans' overabundance both of simplicity and imagination again serve him badly. He mistakes the violent but meaningless quarrels between a temperamental ballerina (Jeanmaire) and her equally temperamental impresario husband (Farley Granger) for indications that the lady needs to be rescued from a domineering brute. While the hero's efforts to play a knight in shining armor in this case prove to be misguided, he does have the consolation, before starting home a sadder and a wiser man, of seeing one of his stories turned into an exquisite ballet.

For much of its running time the picture has a buoyant quality which should captivate a family audience. A subdued but inimitable Danny Kaye singing the Loesser version of Andersen's best known stories, the choreography of Roland Petit and the dancing of Jeanmaire and Petit, the tasteful, Goldwyn-trademarked production, all are delightful. If in handling the hero's infatuation for the dancer the film occasionally punctures its delicate air of make-believe, this is a minor flaw. (RKO)

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Biography

THE BURNING FLAME, The Story of Pope Pius X. By Rev. Francis Beauchesne Thornton. Based on the latest and most authentic documents. With interesting and little-known anecdotes. 224 pages, \$3.00.

Missals

For Sundays—in English

ST. MARY SUNDAY MISSAL, Prayers and Heritage. By the Benedictine Monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Newark, N. J. An easy-to-use, simplified-language Missal for young or old. 384 pages, size 3¼" x 5¼", Flexboard, 55¢; Kivar deluxe, \$1.50; Leather, \$3.50.

For Every Day—in English; Psalm Parts Latin-English

ST. MARY MY EVERYDAY MISSAL and Heritage. By the Benedictine Monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Newark, N. J. with the history of the Church in each of the 48 States. Illustrated. Printed in red and black. 1,382 pages, 4" x 6¼", Cloth, \$4.00; red edges, \$6.50; gold edges, \$7.30; leather, \$8.75 and up.

Extra Large-Type Prayerbooks

EMMANUEL. By Rev. F. X. Lasance. A prayerbook including all prayers and devotions generally used. 301 pages, size 3½" x 5" x 1/16" thick. Red edges, \$2.50; gold edges, \$4.00; leather, \$5.50.

MANNA OF THE SOUL. By Rev. F. X. Lasance. A book of prayers for men and women. Composed largely of prayers and devotions from the Raccolta and the liturgical books of the Church and containing the Nuptial Mass, 528 pages, size 3¼" x 5½". Red edges, \$4.50; gold edges, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50.

MY PRAYERBOOK. By Rev. F. X. Lasance. The most popular prayerbook in English. Reflections, Counsels, Prayers and Devotions. Contains also Marriage-Mass and many special prayers. 912 pages, size 4" x 6". Red edges, \$5.50; gold edges, \$6.50; leather, \$8.00.

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Inc.

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See
and the Sacred Congregation of Rites
6-8 Barclay Street, New York 8, N. Y.
BOSTON 10 • CHICAGO 6 • CINCINNATI 1
SAN FRANCISCO 8

SPIRITUALLY INSPIRING BEAUTIFUL COLOR SLIDES OF

THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF FATIMA

Also LOURDES, HOLY LAND, ROME AND VATICAN, CHURCHES OF MEXICO and many other outstanding color slides for parishes, schools and lecturers.

For free catalog "A" write to:

ARGO SLIDES

62 William Street, New York 5, N. Y.

You'll want to read about

SCIENCE AND THE
SONG OF BERNADETTE
by Thomas F. Woodlock

You'll find it in

THE CATHOLIC MIND THROUGH FIFTY YEARS

Edited by Benjamin L. Masse, S.J.

704 pages \$5.00

At your local Catholic bookstore,
early in December.

BREAKING THROUGH THE SOUND BARRIER is the spellbinding end-product of British director David Lean's fascination with the problems of supersonic flight. Together with scenarist Terence Rattigan he has made a picture which communicates to audiences of all ages that fascination, along with a reasonable understanding of its scientific theories and background. In its earthbound moments the film tends to oversimplify. It seems to imply that the conquest of the sound barrier was the concern of a bare handful of people. Within this group it debates

human life and human progress as though the terms were mutually exclusive.

Nevertheless, the script is effective in reducing abstract ideas to particular human terms and in sustaining a sense of the poetry and mystery of flight by some of the best aerial photography I have ever seen on the screen.

This ambitious purpose is also well served by the performances of Ralph Richardson as a visionary airplane manufacturer, Nigel Patrick and John Justin as a pair of temperamentally un-alike test-pilots, and Ann Todd

and Dinah Sheridan as their respectively high-strung and placid wives. (*Lopert; United Artists*)

OUTPOST IN MALAYA has an urgently topical background and an air of professional competence, but for *adults*, that is about all. The picture has to do with the virtual state of siege under which Malayan planters have currently to operate because of the widespread guerrilla warfare. It conveys the grim realities of this kind of life with some well-integrated shots taken on actual location in the East (the rest of the film was made in England).

About the implications of the warfare, however, it is curiously reticent. The guerrillas are simply called "bandits," the good natives, in the tradition of Kipling imperialism, are the loyal servant type; and the fact that both legitimate nationalist aspiration and sinister international forces are involved in the struggle is hardly mentioned. Instead, the picture concentrates on the melodrama of one plantation's resistance to a bandit attack. In the resulting barrage of gunfire the potentially touching reconciliation of the planter (Jack Hawkins) and his estranged wife (Claudette Colbert) is almost as sketchily drawn as the political situation.

(*United Artists*)
MOIRA WALSH

For
Classroom Use
Study Clubs
and
Pamphlet Racks

THE CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE

A New America Press Booklet containing

EVOLUTION OF THE HUMAN BODY

by Cyril Vollert, S.J.

A revealing summary of important items of evidence that bear on the evolution of the human body.

MODERN SCIENCE AND THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

Pope Pius XII

An address of the Holy Father to the Pontifical Academy of Science.

These articles aroused wide interest and study when first published. Now, both are available in the handy convenient form of a single pocket-size booklet.

Price: Single copies 25¢

Discounts: 10 to 49 copies, 10%; 50 to 99 copies, 20%
100 copies or more, 30%

Use this order form below when ordering

THE AMERICA PRESS

70 East 45 Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Please send me copies of THE CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE at the price or discounts listed below.

Prices: single copy 25¢

DISCOUNTS: 10 to 49 copies, 10%; 50 to 99 copies, 20%
100 copies or more, 30%

☐ Payment enclosed
(If payment accompanies order,
we pay all shipping charges)

☐ Bill me later
(Payment must accompany orders
under \$1.00)

NAME

STREET

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

MS2

PARADE

THE WEEK PROVED TO BE AN unusually rewarding one for students of human behavior. . . . The newspapers bulged with specimens of conduct that were made to order for vital-statistics bureaus, social-science seminars and cognate study groups. . . . There was scarcely a walk of life that did not contribute specimens for the behavior studies. . . . Guardians of the law contributed. . . . In Ottawa, a constable was caught cracking safes, sentenced to three years in prison. . . . The social-service sphere contributed. . . . In Omaha, Neb., officials stopped people on relief from securing huge amounts of ketchup on grocery orders, after learning that saloons were accepting the ketchup in exchange for liquor. . . . Scholars interested in child-training techniques were provided with conduct specimens for study purposes. . . . In Jacksonville, Fla., a two-year-old cigar smoker was taken off tobacco by a court order. The tot's mother said he has been puffing on cigars since he was thirteen months old. Referring to the cigar

ir respec-
id wives.
Artists)

as an ur-
nd an air
but for
e picture
state of
planters
because of
arfare. It
this kind
ated shots
the East
made in

the war-
reticent.
y called
s, in the
alism, are
the fact
analist as-
ernational
truggle is
the pic-
odrama of
a bandit
ge of gun-
g recon-
ck Haw-
(Claud-
sketchily
on.

Artists)
WALSH

BE AN
students
e news-
mens of
order for
al-science
roups....
life that
s for the
ns of the
ttawa, a
ng safes,
ison....
tributed.
stopped
ng huge
y orders,
were ac-
ange for
ested in
ere pro-
mens for
sonville,
oker was
rt order.
as been
was thir-
the cigar

habit, the judge in the case declared:
"It's bad for the health of the child.
If this is not stopped, you'll have
other ignorant people weaning their
children on cigars."

As day followed day, walk of life
followed walk of life in producing
material for sociological researchers.
... Academic halls furnished unex-
pected behavior-patterns. ... In Pro-
vidence, R. I., a poll of the Brown Uni-
versity class of '42 revealed that
graduates with a C average are now
earning more money yearly than
graduates with a B average. ... Hu-
man reactions to judicial procedures
developed into conduct specimens.
... In Denver, a prospective juror
told a judge that he "could not be a
fair juror because I've got too many
troubles of my own to listen to some-
body else's troubles." The citizen's re-
action brought him a fifty-dollar fine
for contempt of court. ... Human
limitations were glimpsed. ... In Mil-
waukee, a man was excused from jury
service because he falls asleep when-
ever he sits down. ... Judicial preced-
ents were set up. ... In Columbus,
O., a judge ruled that in divorce cases
the television set goes to the parent
who gets custody of the children. ...
Personnel deficiencies were revealed.
... In Bismarck, N. D., inmates of the
State penitentiary stated that their
hopes for a better prison band rest on
the arrival of more clarinet players.
... Emerging during the week was
data calculated to enrich vital statis-
tics bureaus. ... From Cork, Ireland,
came word that the charge for kissing
the Blarney Stone was raised from one
shilling to one shilling and sixpence.
... From Edinburgh, came the infor-
mation that Scotland's largest clan is
not the MacDonalds or the Campbells,
but the Smiths. Scotland now has six-
teen Smiths per 1,000, compared
with twelve MacDonalds and fewer
Campbells. ... Optimism with regard
to price reductions was voiced. ... In
London, a Cambridge University
physicist predicted that within two
years the cost of slaughtering people
by atom bomb would decrease materi-
ally, dropping to a low of about \$2.80
per person.

Strange to say, many students of
human behavior do not know what
man is. ... They think he is nothing
but a highly developed animal, and
hence reach conclusions which spread
social poison. ... Not a few of the
serious problems in modern life flow
from this erroneous notion about man.
... Better days for human society will
dawn if more and more students of
human behavior come to see that, in
addition to a body, man also has a
soul.

JOHN A. TOOMEY

Christmas shopping is as easy as 1-2-3... when you give Gift Subscriptions to AMERICA

- 1—Simply jot down the names of the relatives and friends you want to give AMERICA to on the handy order form below.
- 2—Put the order form in an envelope addressed to AMERICA at 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Either prepaid or to be billed to you)
- 3—Then drop the envelope in the mail today!

That's all there is to it—3 easy steps and we'll take care of the rest. Each one on your list will receive a Gift Announcement card. The first issue will be delivered before Christmas.

Send in your Gift Order *today*, it's a convenient, economical and useful way to do your Christmas shopping. Your first gift subscription costs \$7—it can be your own new or renewal subscrip- tion—each additional gift subscription costs only \$6.

But please don't delay—mail your order today to make sure that your gifts are announced and received before Christmas. Then sit back and enjoy the holiday season with AMERICA's best wishes for a holy, happy Christmas time.

Use the handy Gift Order Form below in placing your Christmas order.

AMERICA

70 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS GIFT ORDER FORM

Your own or first gift subscription \$7.

Each additional gift subscription \$6.

Please send AMERICA for one year to:

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

☐ SEND GIFT CARD ☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

☐ SEND GIFT CARD ☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL

Also, enter my subscription at address below:

☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL

☐ I enclose payment in full \$.....

☐ Bill me later

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

**NOW YOU
CAN**

put the
pulpit in their
pocket with

Information

sent monthly, strictly on approval
at no risk. Make this important ad-
dition to your pam-
phlet rack today, write
403 West 59th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.
A monthly magazine published
by the PAULIST FATHERS



EYE EXAMINATIONS—Three Registered
Optometrists having years of experience are at your
service, to give you examination and advice.
JOHN J. HOGAN INC.
ESTABLISHED 1892
Louis Merckling and Staff, Optometrists
Please note change of address
EIGHT WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: Wisconsin 7-8332

ACCORDIONS
FAMOUS ITALIAN MAKES
The Vatican's Choice
Now! Offered to Students, Teachers, Professionals,
and Church Groups—DIRECT at
WHOLESALE PRICES
Illustrated folder FREE—Write TODAY!
Accordion Manufacturers & Wholesalers Outlet
Dept. AMR, 2003 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Defend the Hands

Makes dishes and
glassware
Sparkling
Bright.



If you cannot purchase this in your home
town—write us—P. O. Box J. S., Chicago (90)



CORRESPONDENCE

"Lazy workers"

EDITOR: Although I realize you would vigorously deny the accusation, as a regular reader of your magazine I cannot but get the impression quite often that you feel that no Republican is a good Republican and that no employer is a good employer.

When treating of the efficiency of American labor, I would suggest that, besides consulting published statistics, you talk with a few owners of small businesses and find out how hard it is for them to find employees who are interested in anything but picking up their pay checks, and who will turn out an honest day's work, even though the boss isn't around.

(REV.) JOHN R. MAGUIRE
Jefferson City, Mo.

EDITOR: Abstracting from the truth or falsity of the issue in your comment "Lazy workers" (11/15, p. 169), I should like to point out the non-sequitur involved in your reference to and conclusion from Mr. Slichter's statement on increased productivity.

There is evident here a confusion between the measurement of productivity increase and the analysis of its cause. I refer you to the excellent study of productivity in the steel industry, by William T. Hogan, pp. 18-19.

Neither labor nor any other factor considered by itself can be given the credit or blame for the changes that occur in productivity, for productivity . . . is a reflection of the changes in all three of the input factors measured in terms of the resulting output.

Most productivity measurements appear in the form of units of output per man-hour, which is labor productivity. Such measures give the effect of some change or series of changes, but do not give the cause. When it is noticed that man-hour output has increased . . . nothing can be concluded beyond the fact that some changes have occurred in the input factors of production. It is precisely at this point that an examination of all three input factors must be begun (emphasis added).

We can conceive, then, of an increase in productivity which has been due to technological improvements and better management, despite a lower contribution on the part of labor due to "laziness." We can equally conceive of an increase due to higher

contribution on the part of labor, even though there has been less utilization of capital equipment and incompetent management. Consequently, it is possible to "conciliate" the reassuring fact of increased productivity with the possibility that employer charges may be true. At any rate, Mr. Slichter's statement neither proves nor disproves them.

(REV.) ALOYSIUS J. OWEN, S.J.
Syracuse, N. Y.

(In ordinary circumstances, what Father Owen says is completely true, and we have ourselves on past occasions noted the different "input factors" and the danger of attributing gains or losses in productivity to any of them prior to examination. In the present case, however, the gain in output is so striking that the burden of proof rests on those who assert that it was achieved in spite of laziness on the part of the workers. That was the only point of the editorial comment. Ed.)

Kind words

EDITOR: I have read in letters to AMERICA that you are guilty of slanting your views toward the Democratic party. I have long read your magazine because I thought your editorial policy was objectively formed in the light of Catholic social doctrine and practice.

If your critics are not in sympathy with the social legislation passed in the last twenty years, perhaps they are unfamiliar with the Catholic writings on this subject. The papal encyclicals have a good deal to say about economics and social justice.

For the sake of your readers who seek enlightenment, not support of their political views, please continue to express your opinions, even if they happen to coincide with those of a partisan group. AGNES O'NEILL
St. Louis, Mo.

EDITOR: I recently received a copy of the Oct. 18 issue of AMERICA containing a comment (p. 58) on our peaceful settlement of 1952 waterfront labor negotiations.

This comment was most interesting, intelligently written and displayed a most objective viewpoint.

J. V. LYON
Chairman, New York
Shipping Ass'n.
New York, N. Y.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Florida _____

BARRY COLLEGE

for WOMEN

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Fully Accredited

Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic
DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCES

Music Teacher Training,
Home Economics, Pre-Nursing,
Pre-Medics, Laboratory Technic,
Social Service, Business

Beautiful campus with outdoor swimming
pool. All sports.

Address: The Dean

Indiana _____

St. Mary-of-the-Woods

In the inspiring environment of this accredited
standard college, girls acquire cultural knowledge
and career skills. B.A. and B.S. degrees. Music,
art, commerce, secretarial, journalism, teacher
training, speech and radio. Beautiful building,
spacious campus. Tennis, riding, swimming.

Catalog. Early registration advised.

Box 72 SAINT MARY-OF-THE-WOODS, IND.

SAINT MARY'S NOTRE DAME

Fully accredited liberal arts college
for women

Courses leading to B.A., B.S., Mus. B. Aca-
demic and basic professional courses in
Nursing. Graduate Department of Sacred
Theology.

Conducted by Sisters of the Holy Cross
Catalogue

St. MARY'S COLLEGE, BOX L
Notre Dame, Indiana

(Railroad Stations, South Bend, Indiana)

Maryland _____

MOUNT SAINT AGNES COLLEGE

Mount Washington, Baltimore 9, Maryland

Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy

Accredited by the Middle States Association of
Colleges and Secondary Schools

Courses leading to Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor
of Science Degrees, Liberal Arts, Teacher Training,
Nursing, Medical Technology, and Business.

Maryland _____

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

North Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland

A fully accredited Catholic College for
Women, conducted by the School Sisters of
Notre Dame. Courses leading to B.A. degree,
with concentration in Art, Languages, Lit-
erature, Sciences, Music, Social Studies,
Speech, Mathematics, Philosophy and Theol-
ogy. Workshops in Creative Writing. Educa-
tion courses leading to teacher certification.
Pre-medical and laboratory technician train-
ing. Full Physical Education program, in-
cluding Swimming.

ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR

Massachusetts _____

ST. JOHN'S

Preparatory School
Danvers, Mass.

Conducted by THE XAVIERIAN BROTHERS
Accredited Boarding School for High School Boys

Address
Headmaster, Box W, for catalog

New Jersey _____

Caldwell College

FOR WOMEN

Caldwell, New Jersey

FULLY ACCREDITED

Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic
A.B. and B.S. Degree
Teacher and Secretarial Training

COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

Founded in 1899, it is the oldest college for
women in New Jersey and meets in full all
standard requirements. Regular courses in
arts and sciences. Business administration,
home economics, pre-medical, teacher train-
ing, music. A.B. and B.S. degrees.

For information address

Director of Admissions

Convent Station, New Jersey

New York _____

COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Conducted by the Ursuline Nuns

Accredited by the Association of
American Universities

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

16 miles from Grand Central Station, N. Y.

New York _____

GOOD COUNSEL COLLEGE WHITE PLAINS

Westchester County, New York

Conducted by the Sisters of
the Divine Compassion

FULLY ACCREDITED

Standard Course in Arts and Sciences, pre-
medical, journalism, teacher training, sec-
retarial studies, library science, fine arts.
Unusually beautiful location. Extensive
campus.

FORTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK

MARYMOUNT COLLEGE

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred
Heart of Mary, Accredited Liberal Arts.
Confers A.B., B.S. Degrees, Pre-medical,
Secretarial, Home Economics, Art, Music,
Pedagogy, Journalism, Dramatics. Directed
field trips in all departments. Athletics.
CITY BRANCH: 221 East 71st Street, New
York, N. Y.; Quebec City, Canada; Paris and
Rome. Address Secretary.

Marymount Preparatory Schools: Wilson
Park, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Fifth Ave. and 84th
St., New York, N. Y. Address Reverend
Mother.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

ALBANY, NEW YORK

Awards M.A., M.S., M.S. in E., B.A. and B.S.
degrees. Prepares for secondary school teaching;
nursing; business; social work; chemistry and
biology research; laboratory technicians; creative
writing; pre-medical; music; and allied fields. A
fully accredited college for women. Conducted by
the Sisters of St. Joseph.

For further information address The Registrar

Pennsylvania _____

Immaculata College

IMMACULATA, PENNA.

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate
Heart of Mary

B.A., B.S., B.M., Degrees

Liberal Arts, Science, Music, Business,
Home Economics, Teacher Training

Interesting campus life. All sports.

Catalog and viewbook on request
Address Registrar

40 Minutes from Philadelphia

The Perfect Gift for Christmas

GIVE A Catholic Book Club Membership

The Gift For Lasting Interest And Enjoyment

• Enroll your friends and relatives in the Catholic Book Club according to any of the following plans:

PLAN I

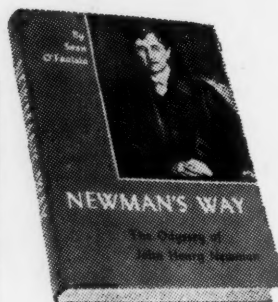
You can enroll a person for a four month gift membership. After each selection is accepted, we will bill you. When four books have been purchased, the membership will be cancelled.

PLAN II

If you wish to enter a gift membership for the full year, we will bill you after each selection is accepted. If you find monthly payments inconvenient, you may send us \$35.00 (or any amount you wish) which we will deposit to your account and draw from each time a book is purchased.

PLAN III

You can send us \$14.00—\$20.00—\$35.00 (or any amount you wish) toward a Catholic Book Club membership. After that amount of money is used, the person receiving the books may continue the membership if desired.

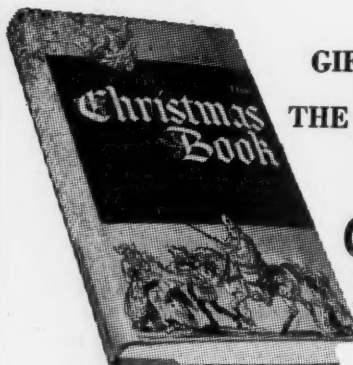


THE PERSON
YOU ENROLL
WILL RECEIVE A

GIFT ENROLLMENT COPY OF

SEAN O'FAOLAIN'S BRAND-NEW BOOK

NEWMAN'S WAY



START THIS
GIFT MEMBERSHIP WITH
THE DECEMBER SELECTION—

THE CHRISTMAS BOOK

By FRANCIS X. WEISER

"An astonishingly large number of little known facts about Christmas . . . paraded before the reader in a simple and warm-hearted style. The illustrations accompanying the text admirably fit the charm of the book . . . an ideal item for present-giving." \$3.00

Begin membership with any of these current and recent selections . . .

- | | |
|---|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> THE CHRISTMAS BOOK | \$3.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SAINTS FOR NOW | \$3.50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
Special Member Price | \$3.75 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> { A CHANCE TO LIVE
THE DEVIL IN THE DESERT
double selection for only | \$3.50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> THE RESTLESS FLAME | \$3.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> THE ASCENT TO TRUTH | \$3.50 |

THE CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York 17, N. Y. Dept. 126

Please enter the following Catholic Book Club gift membership according to the following plan: Plan I ☐ Plan II ☐ Plan III ☐ Send a FREE copy of NEWMAN'S WAY in addition to the book(s) I have checked to the left.

FOR: Name:

Address:

City: Zone... State.....

Sign Gift Card:

My Name:

Address:

City: Zone... State.....

Money Enclosed ☐ Bill Me Later ☐ Amount \$.....



OPY OF

OK



WITH

TION—

OOK



. 126

ccord-

III ☐

(s) I

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....